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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Waits on Yugoslavia

Croat Uprising Is Main Fear

Doumergue Succeeds Barthou

St. Louis Wins Baseball Crown

Spain Fights Yielding Rebels

Paris Sees Steam Auto of 1770

EUROPE, distressed and apprehensive, makes quick appraisal of the situation following the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou at Marseilles. The assassin proves to be Petrus Kalemen, 34, a Croatian subject of the King, believed to have been sent by a revolutionary group to France solely to slay his visiting monarch. The King's son, an 11-year-old schoolboy in England, becomes Peter II of Yugoslavia. The Regency Council consists of Prince Paul, cousin of the King, Rodenko Stankovitch and Governor Berovitch of Zareb, the latter two bitterly disliked by the Croats. Can Croatia be held by the army from violent rebellion in an hour when that might have far consequences?—Europe catches at each straw of assurance, hoping for the triumph of sanity and patience.

¶ France censures itself for not preventing an assassin from reaching its royal guest and mourns Barthou, who was climaxing with King Alexander negotiations made with many European powers looking to greater security and preservation of the status quo. Often called indiscreet and reactionary, the Foreign Minister was effective in his labors. President Doumergue steps temporarily into the breach to hold the fruits of Barthou's work for France and to continue its foreign policy. France and other countries view the crime, although on foreign soil, as Yugoslavia's national affair—If Yugoslavia were solidified there would be little to fear.

¶ Yugoslavia takes army and police precautions to thwart any outbreak and mourns its monarch as his body comes home by warship. During his six years of dictatorship King Alexander ruled with a strong hand at home and directed his country's policy abroad. The great question is whether another hand strong enough to hold the three elements of the population together can be found at once. If the nation shows signs of disintegration, other nations must be drawn in. The King's will shows he knew his danger. It provides that his young son, the new King, shall return to his English school. The King's undelivered speech was to base Franco-Yugoslavian friendship on a single foundation-stone, gratitude—Gratitude for the good in its whole situation could fortify Europe to hold fast now.

¶ Detroit sees the St. Louis Cardinals win the baseball championship pennant from its own Tigers by 11 to 0 in the amazing final game of the series. With the top team of each league holding three games, the final match brings hard feelings, physical assault, uproar, decisions by Commissioner Landis and almost perfect pitching by Dizzy Dean of St. Louis, while pitchers of the other team go to pieces. The whole progress of the Cardinals from an inferior position to champions of the National League and then to triumph over the Tigers is amazing. It is probably well that there is but one World Series a year—Even hardened fans could stand no more.

¶ Spain's rebellion declines, but the general strike continues to cripple activities in many cities and towns. In the triangle of Avieles, Oviedo and Gijon 7000 soldiers with airplane squadrons pursue still resisting rebels. The Cortes meets and on motion of Roman Catholic Leader Gil Robles adjourns. The few Socialists who appear are asked to withdraw. Manuel Azaña, former Premier, called the leader of the revolution, is found hiding in a cupboard in Barcelona and arrested—Called a traitor now, Azaña has fought and won stanch battles for the young Republic.

¶ Paris goes to the twenty-eighth annual automobile show at the Grand Palais and finds more foreign-made cars on display than domestic. The trend is still set by American-made cars with their streamlining. The idea is adopted by many makers, some with grotesque results. Bizarre colors are shown. Commercial cars have Diesel engines of great strength and compactness. Of interest is the massive steam road car built for the Duc de Choisel, Finance Minister, in 1770. It has monowheel drive and a steam caldron and made 2½ miles an hour—But the Duke was reaching hard toward his bright vision of today.

¶ Kings rise, reign, fall. Foreign ministers grow to greatness, knit and separate nations, pass away in the midst of their work. The world wonders, trembles a little. Because it doesn't know what next. Yet men do make progress. They learn somewhat to look above the heads of each other. They do perceive an unfolding reign of intelligence—This reign is unfailing because it rests over, not upon, receptive men.

New Haven Road Picks Palmer

D. A. Gulps; Accepts a $3 Tag

Strikers' Navy on Picket Duty

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Railroads

Palmer for Pelley

When John J. Pelley recently resigned as head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he knew that while it waited for a new president the road was in good hands. Howard S. Palmer, his assistant, had carried a large share of the presidential load during the last year, knew all the ins and outs.

Today Mr. Pelley could smile at his astute choice of assistant. The directors had just made Mr. Palmer the new president, had found him capable of filling the generously proportioned Pelley shoes.

A vice-president since 1929, a native of Maine with a life devoted to New England railroading, Mr. Palmer was also elected a member of the board of directors of the road he had served for 27 years.

But his railroading went back 36 years, when he was a boy of 13. He studied telegraphy so that while attending school he could work vacations as a summer relief operator on what is now the Maine Central Railroad. This early gave him a flare for railroad operation.

Finishing school he became a clerk in the traffic department. Then he worked in both the treasury and accounting departments. In 1907 he became a supervisor in the freight auditor's office of the New Haven, shortly becoming assistant traveling auditor.

Express accountant, auditor of disbursements and comptroller were the next three steps. Then in 1929 he became a vice-president. His long experience in the financial end of railroading is considered particularly valuable at this period of readjustment.

Howard S. Palmer

Elected President of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Parking

"D. A." Takes It

Yesterday a friend of Commissioner Hultman decided that even his friendship wouldn't fix a tag for parking, paid his fine silently and left. But of all people to get em-

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New Deal Fails To Aid Farmers In New England

AAA Payment Is Offset by Rise in Industrial Cost, According to Report

Figures Tell Story

Dearth of Large Basic Crops Grown in Area Is Given as the Reason

The New England farmer was shown today to have experienced a 25 per cent rise in costs from the industrial half of the New Deal program, since a year ago, without receiving substantial aid from the agricultural half.

Figures were released by the AAA today disclosing the New England farm to be so ground by the mills of the Roosevelt farm and business policies that the average owner is slightly worse off today than in 1933.

His hope, said the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture, lies in the President's attack on price-fixing in the codes, and in possible further extension of the AAA into New England.

The figures were received with some grimness because they were appended to the buoyant AAA announcement of a 44 per cent rise in net buying power of farmers in the rest of the country.

In contrast, the farmers learned, New England received but one-sixth of 1 per cent of the total AAA payments to farmers. Because there are no large crops of national importance, excepting tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, pototoes in Maine, and some hogs, the national farm recovery brought on by the AAA had passed the small New England farmer by.

Specific disparities between the farmer's recovery losses and gains were made public from Springfield by Mr. E. H. Thompson, regional director of the Farm Credit Administration, in conjunction with today's AAA figures.

Connecticut's cash income gain for the last year was 29 per cent, he said. Vermont's income rose 20 per cent, New Hampshire and Rhode Island by 12 to 15 per cent, and Massachusetts by 6 per cent. Maine's cash return dropped by one per cent.

But these gains are more than offset, it was explained, except in the case of Connecticut, by the 25 per cent rise in farmers' costs reported by the AAA.

Rise in Costs Is General

This general rise in farm costs, an official of the Departmeut of Agriculture said, has been approximately the same in all parts of the United States. But the AAA program, designed to raise the income of farmers by a far more than compensating amount, was not found applicable to the small farming of New England.

Particularly in Maine, the AAA figures indicated, was this discrepancy marked. Maine had no AAA plan devised for its important potato crop because the crop was short last year. Nor did any of the rest of its smaller farming ask or receive federal benefits.

But this year, potatoes are plentiful and the price low. Maine's total cash income to farmers dropped 1 per cent over last year, the figures showed. Not one dollar of AAA payments came into the State.

And yet the rise in the Maine farmers' costs was but little different

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

European Nations Face Problem Of Keeping On Even Keel After Double Assassination at Marseilles

Paris Statesmen Watch Domestic Situation in Yugoslavia

Policy to Preserve Yugoslav Amity

Papers Condemn 'Inadequate' Police Protection in Marseilles

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 10—No serious international complications are foreseen in French official circles as a result of the assassination of King Alexander and M. Louis Barthou.

While manifesting extreme concern and deep regret in the face of yesterday's double tragedy, responsible Government opinion here definitely rejects the tendency of certain French newspapers to compare the Marseilles assassination to that of Sarajetvo which led to the World War. There is, however, one subject of real apprehension in well-informed diplomatic quarters; namely, that internal strife among the Slav minorities composing Yugoslavia might be precipitated by the passing of King Alexander who was regarded as the mainstay of the nation's unity. Should the Croats choose this time to press their demands for independence it is realized a delicate situation would result on the Italo-Yukoslavian frontier where there has been considerable tension lately.

"Preserve Friendship"

"Preserve Franco-Yugoslav friendship" is reported to have been King Alexander's last utterance, and it is the keynote of both official and public sentiment in France today. Following the emergency Cabinet meeting last night, a proclamation was issued voicing the nation's grief and expressing the conviction that "the two peoples will now be more than ever united in thought and feeling." President Lebrun then left immediately for Marseilles accompanied by M. Eduard Herriot and M. André Tardieu. The Foreign Ministry has been taken over provisionally by Premier Doumergue.

Although allowance must be made for the excited state of public opinion in Paris—the scenes of commotion in the streets of the capital last evening are said to have exceeded anything since the armistice—it is nevertheless necessary to regard the aroused state of the people as reflected in the press.

This popular indignation is expected to have important internal, political and administrative repercussions. Many papers condemn what they call the inadequate police precautions at Marseilles, under a demand for punishment of the responsible officials and the resignation of M. Albert Sarrant, Minister of the Interior. Other papers, formerly favorable to the Government, now demand its collective resignation of the whole Cabinet except Premier Doumergue. It is felt in responsible circles, however, that this indignation will soon abate.

Meanwhile, the important diplomatic negotiations which King Alexander and Foreign Minister Barthou were to have begun in an effort to stabilize Franco-Yugoslav relations are definitely postponed, if not seriously compromised.

Wide World — Peter II, King of Yugoslavia — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Is the Latest Photograph of Him Taken Sept. 20 When He Was on His Way to School in England.

Regency of Three Set Up to Rule Yugoslavia for Young King

Government Moves To Halt Disorder

New Equilibrium Must Be Maintained Following Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 10—Not a moment was lost in establishing the Council of Regency to take up the reins of government which fell so unexpected from the hands of the strong man who has personally controlled them for the past six years in Yugoslavia.

The Regency as announced is composed of Prince Paul, cousin of the slain monarch, Mr. Rodenko Stankovitch and Dr. Ivo Perovitch of Zagreb.

Not Prominent

None of the three members of the Regency Council hitherto played a leading rôle in Yugoslavia's political scene. Prince Paul, though the late King's cousin, remained in the background. Mr. Stankovitch is a Serbian known chiefly for his uncompromising attitude toward the Croats. He recently was Minister of Education, a post which he relinquished owing to disagreement with the Prime Minister. The third member, Dr. Perovitch, is District Governor of Zagreb where he is bitterly disliked by the Croats as being responsible for the repressive régime introduced there by Alexander.

With two members of the Regency Council mistrusted in Croatia it is natural that increased tension between the Serbs and Croats is being predicted, especially as Alexander's assassin was known here as a Croat extremist. Sometime ago he was tried for participation in the murder of a Cabinet Minister. He himself was acquitted but his brother is still in prison in connection with that crime.

King Admired

King Alexander, despite the widespread unpopularity of his régime, not only in Croatia but in other parts of the kingdom, was personally admired and respected by a large number of Serbs. He was esteemed for his exemplary family relationship, for his patriotism, for his part in the war and for his efforts to bring about Yugoslav unity. For the sake of this unity the Serbs were even willing to accept some curtailment of their ancient liberties, though they certainly chafed under the restrictions imposed by Alexander.

To Avoid Disorder

Even if there is intensification of the bitterness between the Serbs and the Croats as a result of Alexander's passing, the authorities believe there will be no serious disorder. Army and police are held to be masters of the situation.

The chief uncertainty at the moment arises from the fact that Yugoslavia was a pyramid resting on a single peak—Alexander. Now it has got to try to find a new equilibrium on three peaks, none of them of the same height.

The Government in its entirety has taken the oath of allegiance to the new King. In normal course it should hand in its formal resignation when the Regency Council meets.

The citizenry was notified by Cabinet proclamation that Crown Prince Peter, aged 11 years, had succeeded to the throne formerly occupied by his father. He will be known as King Peter II, his grandfather ruling as King Peter of Serbia at the time of the outbreak of the World War.

Boy of 11 Rushed to Throne From English School, Where He Was 'Peter Karageorge'

Yugoslavia's New Monarch and His Grandmother, Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania Hasten to France to Join Alexander's Widow—Thence to Bucharest

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Yugoslavia's new King, Young Peter II, left London at 2 p. m. to embark upon his new monarchial duties at Belgrade.

The 11-year-old boy monarch snatched from sleep in the quiet of a countryside English school, walked courageously to the train in Victoria Station here, holding the hand of his maternal grandmother the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania.

A cheer arose from the sympathetic English spectators as the world's youngest King left the hotel walking at the side of his grandmother, but an impressive quiet fell over the crowd at the station as the royal party boarded a train.

Hat Too Big

Peter, who yesterday wore a school cap of the Sandroyd School, today wore a brown hat at least one size too large for his head. It was obvious that hurried overnight buying had failed to locate a proper hat for the young King to wear.

The Dowager Queen was dressed in deep mourning, with a black coat, a long, flowing dress, and a black hat. The severity of her costume was broken only by a corsage of orchids at her waist.

The royal party traveled in two cabs attached to the regular London-to-Dover train.

Precautions

Unusual precautions were taken at the Yugoslavian Legation, at the hotel, and at the railroad station to guard the young monarch who plainly was bewildered by the whirlwind of events which had swept around him since yesterday.

Scotland Yard, through its long experience in the proficient guarding of royalty, allowed none but those in official business to enter the Legation, while three detectives guarded each door of Marie's hotel apartment.

Little Peter Karageorge was called shortly after dawn from his bed in the Sandroyd School and thrust into a day of bewildering realities.

He was told that he now was Peter II, King of Yugoslavia, successor to King Alexander I, slain yesterday at Marseilles.

After a hasty breakfast and after being told his father was dead, Peter was taken to the Yugoslav Legation.

Sudden Transition

After three poignant hours during which a steady stream of diplomatic callers visited the Legation, Peter seemed somewhat dazed, but with a stiff upper lip he later was hurried to a hotel for a reunion with his maternal grandmother, the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania.

Crowds milled about the legation and the hotel, hoping to catch a glimpse of the dark-haired lad who so suddenly had been raised from a schoolboy into a monarch.

As the young King emerged from the legation and was driven to the hotel, the crowds in front of the legation stood in almost deathlike silence, the only sound being a quiet murmur, "Here he comes," from a group of women—some of them silently weeping.

Dowager Is Visited

While the Yugoslav legation remained the chief London center of interest in connection with the Marseilles tragedy, a hotel on Piccadilly also has been the scene of considerable activity. In it Queen Marie of Roumania is making her home during her London visit.

The sidewalks outside of the fashionable hostelry were thronged as a procession of motorcars brought distinguished visitors to the Dowager Queen's temporary home.

One of the visitors was Prince George, who paid his visit under the title of the Duke of Kent, which he used officially for the first time.

After Alexander—?

What will happen in Yugoslavia depends not only on domestic events but upon repercussions throughout Europe. Reactions from major capitals are detailed on Page 2.

The claims of the Croats, a key to the turbulent conditions resulting in the Marseilles tragedy, are described by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in an illustrated article on Page 3.

Cortes Acclaims Lerroux Cabinet As Revolt Wanes

Azaña Arrested in House of Friend—Troops Enter Oviedo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 10—Though the strength of the rebellion is declining rapidly, the general strike continues in Madrid despite threats of dismissal and many other attempts to induce workers to return to their posts.

According to governmental statements normal conditions have now been established in many parts of the country. Many people, however, refuse to believe the Government's announcements.

Despite the crisis, the Cortes held its opening session yesterday, thus complying with the Constitution. After acclaiming the Government, it was resolved on motion of Señor Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, to suspend the session. The reception of Premier Alejandro Lerroux and the new Government by all but the Basque minorities and, of course, the Left Wing absentees, was one of whole-hearted enthusiasm.

Even the Monarchists acclaimed them. No Socialists were present.

Señor Lerroux paid tribute to Gen. Domingo Batet for his loyalty to Spain in dealing with the Generalitat in Catalonia. Count Romanones, Monarchist, added that the suffering of Spain in the matter of Catalonia for 55 years is now at last fully relieved. The House gave a cheer for Catalonia. A vote of thanks for the army, navy and police was passed; and one of confidence in the Government by acclamation.

Three columns of troops are still operating in Asturias, where Gen. Lopez Ochoa has at last entered Oviedo. Owing to cunningly placed obstacles on the roads, the columns covered only two kilometers, or about 1½ miles, in a day. Not only were the roads cut and blocked with treatment of boulders strewn with nails and broken glass, but the rebels, with their knowledge of the bordering hillsides, practiced guerrilla warfare.

The sensation of yesterday was the arrest of former Premier Manuel Azaña at Barcelona. It is stated he was hiding in a cupboard in the house of a friend, and after the police sought for him in vain he was betrayed by a cup of coffee lying on a table near his hiding place.

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Things Present

The Weekly Magazine Section offers "An Outline of H. G. Wells," a scintillating article about a brilliant man, written by a well-known English playwright and dramatic critic. Our friend the "Old Soldier" returns with "Democracy Has Never Failed"; Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office, assures us that "World Labor Welcomes America"; Roland Hall Sharp takes us to see "China's Forgotten Millions"; and Julia Chandler offers proof that "America Becomes Its Own Fashion Center."

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and the eighth article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series.

President Thinks Prices Should Go To Higher Levels

Studies How to Do This and Keep Them From 'Going Through the Roof'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Prices are going higher if the Administration can send them up, with, however, new and definite precautions against letting them get out of control on the upward flight.

That was the news that flashed from President Roosevelt's press conference today, another significant step in the Administration's concerted attempts to make business feel better without raising it to too delirious heights.

The following questions was pert: "You haven't said anything about prices for a long time, Mr. President. What do you think on that subject?"

The Chief Executive in response launched upon an extended and illuminating discussion of what his Administration intends to do to the price and debt structure of the nation.

Here is the gist of the Presidential statements:

The Administration wishes prices to go higher than they now are, although it believes that they have

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Movie Clean-Up Helps Prevent Crime

Crusade for Cleaner and Better Pictures, Especially Those Where Children Comprise the Audiences, Aims at Heart of Problem—Legitimate Theater Also a Doubtful Influence—Hollywood Realizes It Must Change

Parents and Guardians Also Recognize Importance of Visual Impression

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The seventh of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—That the motion pictures have come under national scrutiny at the same time the country has been aroused by the increase in crime is no mere coincidence, in the opinion of welfare workers, who say that the movies have increased the crime problem by aiding in the breakdown of the safeguards of public decorum.

Yet there are people who affect to see something commendable in the new frankness. They see nothing alarming in the fact that children who indiscriminately attend the movies are being made familiar with the atmosphere of the night club, shady dance halls and worse. That "the youngsters do not know what it is all about" is not borne out by their talk while they are watching the picture and on their way out of the theater.

Any interested person can easily verify this fact for himself. Certainly no one who gives two thoughts to the matter can fail to see how grave is the responsibility of parents and other guardians of young people as to the nature of the films they are witnessing.

Apologists for the vicious atmosphere of many of the current films simply have no concern for their possible effect upon impressionable half-formed characters. At the very age when the young are in need of aids toward socially responsible reactions, there frequently is spread before them on the screen the argument that happiness is to be found in self-indulgence.

However scattered and inconclusive may be the proof that anti-social movies, unaided, are a direct induction into crime, there are millions of people who believe that many films that give a distorted sensationalized picture of life are contributing to the looseness of behavior that has become increasingly evident since the World War years. And these millions are increasingly making effective protest today in spite of every attempted argument to prove that they are unduly alarmed.

The writer was present on the first night in 1910 when "The City," by Clyde Fitch, was produced in Boston, Mass. A blasphemous phrase was uttered in that play which possibly had not been heard before in a modern legitimate theater in America. It may be supposed that many of the women present had heard that phrase privately spoken, yet a half-dozen within sight of the writer were visibly shocked when they heard it uttered in a public place.

Today this identical breach of public decorum frequently occurs in New York, Boston and Chicago legitimate theaters, and the only audible response is the laughter of the careless. People have been scarcely aware of the gradual change. Only when the public realized with general suddenness last June how suggestive the talk had become in films, and how foul was the atmosphere in many pictures, did there break upon the country's consciousness a concern as to what the motion picture may be doing to the younger generation.

The industry responded with a method of self-regulatory clean-up which shows no evidence as yet of having gone thoroughly into the causes that lie behind antisocial suggestions that continue in much of the current screen product.

The news reels are generally recognized to have been of great service in bringing to the people of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Yugoslavs Search To Learn Identity Of Petrus Kalemen

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (AP)—Yugoslavian authorities said today they had been unsuccessful in all efforts to determine the identity of Petrus Kalemen, the man who killed King Alexander yesterday at Marseilles.

Yugoslavian, French and Czechoslovakian police are working to penetrate the veil of mystery which shrouds the identity of the killer.

One fact, however, seemed certain and that was that Kalemen was not a member of the Kalemen family of revolutionary fame despite the similarity of the name.

Even the tattooing on the assassin's arm, indicating that he was a member of the "Imro" (International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization), was regarded by Yugoslavian authorities as a trick to throw them off the right track as regards Kalemen's real identity.

Investigations at the Czechoslovakian consulate in Zagreb, where the passport that Kalemen carried was supposed to have been issued, reveal beyond a doubt that the passport never was given out there.

It was openly stated here, however, that a great number of Croatian emigrés are living in Italy and Austria on financial assistance from Croatian emigrés throughout the world and especially in the United States. It was said that there was a possibility that the assassin was one of these Croatian fugitives.

European Powers Determined To Keep Marseilles Outrage From Being Second Sarajevo

London Sees No Peril to European Peace—Plans to Unite France, Italy and Yugoslavia in Friendly Relations Will Be Pressed

European reactions to the tragic happenings yesterday at Marseilles reflects an evident desire on all sides to read out of the news any suggestion that the peace of Europe can be adversely affected.

There was a general sigh of relief when it was known that the assassin was a Croatian previously implicated in plots against the present régime. His very nationality minimized any possibility that he was a tool of any nation inimical to Yugoslavia.

London says that Marseilles is not going to be allowed to become another Sarajevo. France is sure its good relations with Yugoslavia will be continued. Italy expresses the same hope for its own future friendship with its neighbors—especially France and Yugoslavia.

But there is extreme tension in the kingdom itself, which is not lessened by the personnel of the regency announced to rule the country during the minority of the young King.

London

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—The expressions of horror which are coming from every capital at the outrage which deprived the world of two leading statesmen have brought conviction to diplomatic circles here that Europe does not intend to allow Marseilles to be a second Sarajevo.

The magnitude of the disaster helps to avert its possible evil effects, it is held. The very fact that France is mourning for Louis Barthou as the result of the deed which also struck down Alexander gives the two countries a common tie of sympathy, when otherwise there might have been a feeling of estrangement due to France's failure to protect its distinguished guest.

It is thus expected here that there will not only be no interruption of the process of rebuilding Franco-Yugoslav friendship, but that the planned joint Franco-Yugoslav approach to Italy will also receive a specially sympathetic hearing.

The first international repercussions certainly have been to strengthen the ties of the Little Entente, which has been somewhat weakened of late. Mr. Nicholas Titulescu's decision to resume the post of Foreign Minister of Roumania is especially welcomed.

Young King Peter and his grandmother, Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania, left here today on their way to Belgrade.

Rome

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, Oct. 10—Italian public opinion, which since Il Duce's address to Fascist workers in Milan on Saturday last had regarded the Franco-Italian agreement as virtually concluded and was looking upon King Alexander's visit to Paris with hopeful interest for an understanding with Yugoslavia, is shocked by the assassination of King Alexander and M. Barthou on the eve of an event that was opening a new era of friendly relations between Italy and neighboring countries.

At the same time it is held the foundations of Franco-Italian understanding have been so well laid that the task which was to have been performed by M. Barthou in November can well be carried out by his successor at the Quai d'Orsay. The announcement that Premier Doumergue himself will come to Rome early in November to complete the negotiations begun by M. Barthou has been welcomed in Italian circles.

The delicate problem of Italo-Yugoslav relations is being treated with utmost restraint in the Fascist press, but there is a strong feeling of uneasiness lest serious domestic complications should follow in Yugoslavia. Any internal disorder in that country would be viewed with utmost anxiety by the Italian Government.

Bucharest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The first result here of Alexander's assassination has been the entrance of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu in the second Tatarescu Cabinet, where he once more takes up his old post of Foreign Minister. The blow to the Little Entente and Roumania caused by the passing of the Yugoslav King and M. Barthou has completely dispelled other considerations and made it easy for Roumania's famous diplomat to come to an understanding with his Sovereign and the Prime Minister.

The fate of the Yugoslav ruler has convinced King Carol that at such times it is better to consolidate his foreign policy on old lines rather than to try experiments the results of which might lead Roumania into deep waters.

Berlin

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 10—The first German reactions to King Alexander's assassination are that it is mostly an internal question for Yugoslavia rather than an international affair.

But it is clearly realized here that there may well be international repercussions. Yugoslavia has been considered an important factor in Germany's great struggle to free itself from the "Ring Around Germany," which France has been accused of gradually building up. Germany achieved one important success last year when the German-Polish ten-year pact was signed and there were strong indications that Germany was slowly but surely advancing toward a close understanding with Yugoslavia, particularly through economic concessions. But the question now arises whether the Marseilles tragedy may temporarily slow up the rapprochement between two countries.

Sofia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The assassination of Alexander is regarded as weakening the position of the present Sofia Government, which stands for friendship with Yugoslavia and the strengthening of the Macedonian-Bulgarian Nationalists.

Macedonia in particular won't favor peace with the Belgrade dictatorship at a moment when revolutionary Croats appear to be fighting against it and with its hegemony appreciably weakened.

The Sofia press today carries many condolences to Yugoslavia. The King's recent visit here is recalled, as well as the hearty welcome given him. The Bulgarian Government took more successful precautions on that occasion than the French authorities. Most observers considered that Alexander took his life in his hands when visiting Sofia and saw no danger for him in France. Lest harm should befall him here, the Bulgarian police temporarily held no less than 5000 people in jail.

Washington

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—American opinion, as reflected in the capital, found its determination to remain aloof from European political complications strengthened by the disturbing potentialities of the Marseilles assassinations.

As the continental scene becomes increasingly disturbed and delicate, the Administration's policy to cooperate with European governments only in such constructive and general matters as disarmament and to remain isolated on all "political" questions, seems even more accurately to express the sentiment of Congress and of popular opinion.

Commentators almost universally draw the parallel with Serajevo, 20 years ago. Yet, while today people ask, "Does this mean catastrophe?" 20 years ago they were little disturbed by the tragedy. The Washington Post said editorially, with calm, philosophic poise, that the murder at Serajevo was a reminder of the perils in which kings and princes lived.

Washington had a dramatic reminder of the diplomatic permutations which may follow the assassinations yesterday. The first foreign envoy to call at the Yugoslav Legation to express condolences was Signor Augusto Rosso, Italy's alert Ambassador.

King Alexander's visit to France, and one of the chief aims in the policy of M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, was to effect an easing of relations between Italy and Yugoslavia through the good offices of France. Signor Rosso, who formerly was one of his country's chief diplomatists on the European stage, was quick to emphasize Italy's regrets here.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, immediately sent condolences to Belgrade and Paris.

The United States has one particular connection with the tragedy. The Croat independence movement has a large share of its foreign strength in this country, information and propaganda is sent out from here, and financial support comes from the large Croat colonies in several American cities.

The American-Croats, however, may have had little connection with the bands of political assassins who were sworn to remove King Alexander, although they too regarded the King-Dictator's presence on the throne as the chief obstacle to Croatian ambitions.

Alone of European minority-movements, the Croats sent out extensive and costly literature from the United States. This, of course, involves no obligation upon the American Government since it is not charged that any of the material advocated political assassination, but it brings the tragedy very close to the foreign quarters of a number of unsuspecting American cities.

The best-known American native of Yugoslavia, Mr. Louis Adamic, foresaw the removal of King Alexander in his widely read book, "The Native's Return."

Yugoslavia's Royal Family

Keystone

Queen Marie and Her Sons

To the Left Stands Young Peter, Now King Peter II of Yugoslavia. His Mother (Now Dowager Queen Marie) Holds Prince Andreja on Her Lap, While Prince Tomislav Stands at Her Side.

Alexander's Yugoslav Kingdom Formed Key to Balkan Pact

Even Bulgaria Sought to Find Basis of Friendship With Belgrade Government—Efforts to Meet Croatian Demands Proved Disappointing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—As far as external politics are concerned, King Alexander brought to the throne at Belgrade more prestige than it has enjoyed for centuries, probably more than it ever enjoyed. His kingdom was the key to the four power Balkan pact project, and his capital was sought by all the friendly Balkan powers. Still more remarkable, it was sought by Bulgaria too. For the first time in decades a Bulgarian King has visited the King of Serbia in Belgrade. This visit constituted a recognition of King Alexander's place at the diplomatic center of the Balkans.

This increase in the prestige of the Yugoslav throne reached its most dramatic outward expression in the recent visit of King Alexander and Queen Marie to their second capital, Zagreb, the chief city of Croatia, where both he and she celebrated their birthdays, as well as the fifteenth birthday of the creation of Yugoslavia, and the New Year's holidays.

The city was beflagged, decorated and flooded with light, there was a torch-light parade of notables through the main boulevards, and pompous balls, attended by many hundreds of the leading citizens. As a number outside the regular program, King Alexander walked unattended down the main street of the town and was cordially greeted by persons who recognized him.

Thus the King repeatedly mingled with the Croatian people, who are said to be in revolt against him, and even arranged to have the first 1934 Conference of the Permanent Little Entente Council held in Zagreb. He did all this in a dramatic way, in order to make the world believe that Croatia along with the whole of Yugoslavia was united about his throne and devoted to his kingdom.

This, then, is one side of the picture. Yet it would be a grave mistake not to see that the friendly disposition which a number of Croatians felt toward King Alexander on his arrival in Zagreb was due to the fact that they expected him to announce the inauguration of a new political course. When that hope proved vain, all the favorable sentiment that at first existed disappeared.

And this animosity toward King Alexander was expressed in acts. During his stay in Zagreb an extensive plot against his life was discovered, and during the Little Entente Conference, a little later, an infernal machine caused a grave railroad disaster. Furthermore, while the King was in the Croation capital the city was subjected to ruthless police control. Thousands of houses were searched, 500 people arrested, all persons entering the city by any method of communication searched, and not a few people cruelly beaten.

Such measures are not taken against a people devoted to their sovereign. As a matter of fact, a kind of civil war was being waged between King Alexander and most of the Croatians.

A striking proof of this conflict is the fact that practically all the authentic leaders of the Croatians are in exile, or prison, or else have been killed. Their great chief, Stephen Raditch, the Lincoln of Croatia, was shot in the Belgrade Parliament. His successor, Mr. Vlatko Machek, is in prison. The secretary of the chief Croatian Party is a fugitive in Geneva, the vice-president is in Vienna.

Hundreds of Croatians are in jail and practically the whole country is subjected to police terror of the worst sort. At no time during the three or four centuries' long rule of the Hapsburgs over Croatia, when the land was subjected to the caprices of all sorts of foreign governments at Vienna and Budapest, were the people so grievously oppressed and so completely deprived of freedom as since they became a part of the South-Slav kingdom.

The Croatians demand equality and the right of unrestricted self-government and are in revolt against the hegemony of Belgrade. It is certain that the Croatian nation, taken as a whole, was never so hostile to the Serbs as at present. They have not become Yugoslavs—on the contrary they are fanatical Croatian nationalists.

A similar situation exists in Slovenia also. The leaders of the great majority of the people constituting this branch of the South Slav family are also in prison or interned. It was announced when the King visited Zagreb in December that they had been liberated, but that has proved not to be the case.

Gardens Yield $2,226,000 Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Produce valued at $2,226,000 was raised in subsistence gardens sponsored by the Virginia State Emergency Relief Administration, Mr. W. L. Myers, garden director, reported. Mr. Myers said that 170,000 persons were fed in whole or in part by vegetables taken from these gardens during the summer, and 2,000,000 quarts have been canned.

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Yugoslavia's Fifteen Peoples Make Road to Unity Difficult; Croats Zealous for Freedom

Belgrade Was Accused of Manipulating Election Returns by 500 Per Cent—Heavy Taxes Collected by Force

Without in any sense condoning the violence and excesses which have marked the racial conflict which constitutes the background of Yugoslav politics, students of the Balkans point out that the autonomist demands of the Croatians form a key to understanding the turbulent situation. The following story serves to illustrate the viewpoints characteristically held in Croatia.

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Formerly they were known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Now it is called Yugoslavia. But the single name adopted in 1929 has not eliminated the grave problem of different peoples and opinions that cut through the entire fabric of the post-war Balkan nation.

Serbian politicians in Belgrade will tell you that Yugoslavia is overcoming the political and economic crisis in a satisfactory way and that the process of internal and external consolidation is steadily advancing.

But amid the Plitvitsa Lakes—home of Croatian peasants—the story is a different one.

A visit was made by the writer from Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, to the office of a lawyer in a small town in the Plitvitsa district on a busy market day.

The attorney was in his inner office, a very modest room equipped with a bench, a table and a number of chairs. In it were nine men who looked as though they had been talking but who were completely silent when a stranger entered.

Three, Not One

The visitor was invited to join the company. The host informed him that the other men were his clients, who had come from many different places for legal advice. Among them was a priest, a former school teacher, a former Mayor and a store keeper; the rest were villagers. They appeared interested and friendly and eager to talk about Croatia.

When the newly arrived guest asked them about Yugoslavia, one of the older peasants with a long solemn face and mild blue eyes said; "There is no real Yugoslavia, but a Croatia, a Slovenia and a Serbia."

"That's what it used to be, but now it's Yugoslavia; one nation and one country," the stranger objected.

He was recalling the sentiments expressed by Belgrade politicians that the many racial and regional groups here, namely the Albanians, Macedonians, old kingdom Serbs, new province Serbs, Germans, Hungarians, Montenegrans, Bosnians, Dalmatians, Turks, Slovenes, Croatians, Bulgarians, Tsintsars, and Roumanians, are being merged in a united Yugoslav people.

Disunity Rampant

"Oh, no," insisted the peasant, "never so little as now. We can never really be one nation. Why, the Serbs of Belgrade keep us Croatians in the position of a colony. Never in our history have we been so badly treated. We and the Serbs can never become one people!"

He was emphatic and all his comrades declared, "That's right."

"That's what you older men say," the visitor protested, "because you used to live in Austria-Hungary, but your children will be different. They will be Yugoslavs, won't they?"

"Even less than we, if that's possible," broke in the former mayor. "We, the older men, used to believe in a common Yugoslavia. We didn't know the Serbs and wanted to form a state with them, but our children are all fanatical Croatians. As the tiniest tots they begin to sing the old Croatian songs. Our boys sing those songs even when they go to perform their military service. Why I hardly knew what the Croatian coat of arms was when I was a boy, but now all our children secretly draw it in their school books."

Raditch Remembered

"And not only that," broke in a villager, "but five fathers in my village have been arrested because their children tore the King's picture out of their school books."

"Is his picture not in your homes?" was asked.

"What a question!" was the retort. "If you see his portrait in a Croatian house, you may be sure the man who lives there is an official of the régime. It is Raditch's picture that we hang on our walls." Stephan Raditch was the famous leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, shot in the Belgrade Parliament in 1928.

"Haven't the people forgotten him and the party? Five years have passed without party papers, or meetings, or visits from the party leaders."

"We don't forget him!" exclaimed a youth, pushing eagerly forward. "He's a savior to us."

"But do the young people and the peasants in distant villages know of his successor, Dr. Vlatko Machek, who has spent so much of his time in prison? You never see him and his name and picture never appear in the papers," added the stranger.

Croatian Patriotism

"Every Croatian child in the last village knows Dr. Machek," declared the young man fervently.

"Never was the Croatian spirit so strong," said the priest. "Just now Croatia is discovering itself. Nothing can quench our fire. The new generation is more uncompromising than the old."

"Just imagine," said one of the men in a half whisper, "recently when the Queen visited Zagreb, the school children had to stand in the streets to greet her, and they were all given little paper Yugoslav flags, but after the Queen had passed they tore those flags to pieces. Little children! I saw that. They want a Croatian flag."

"But don't your children and youth join the Yugoslav Sokols and get the Yugoslav spirit there?"

"The pupils and students join because they have to, so as not to be dismissed from school, but the moment they finish they leave the organization," the former school teacher asserted.

"I tell you, sir," solemnly declared the store keeper, leaning toward the stranger, "the army is a nightmare for our Croatian boys and everyone when he finishes his service, hopes for a chance to use his weapons against his Serbian oppressors. That's how much Yugoslav spirit the army gives our boys."

Oppressive Taxes

"That's right," chimed in every man in the group.

As the visitor turned inquiringly toward the priest, the clergyman sadly said, "That is true."

"How are the finances of the state?" asked the questioner, hoping to find a less explosive subject.

"The police come to my village and sell our dishes and kettles, bed covers and wedding chests for taxes, and lead off our animals to market," exclaimed a young peasant defiantly. "We are left destitute, but even at that we are going to have inflation. Yugoslavia is bankrupt."

"Well even if you are poor, you enjoy freedom; you can travel when you want to; there are plenty of you on the trains," said the visitor trying to find some favorable feature.

"Yes, this is how free we are," said a young man as he drew from his pocket a sort of passport. It was a permit given by the police allowing him to leave home one day at 9 a. m. and return from a specified town by 4 p. m. on the second day after. "Without that," he said, hitting it with his finger, "I couldn't stir from my village. That's how free we are. Every man watched by the police."

Ballot Manipulation

"But perhaps you're a special case. All the Croatians are not so much opposed to the régime. Nearly half of them voted for it at the recent elections," suggested the stranger.

"Who told you that?" chimed a chorus.

"Why, the Government has stated that officially," was the answer.

"Oh!" they all laughed ironically.

And at that one of the peasants drew from his pocket a crumpled double sheet of foolscap paper, covered with names carefully written. "Here's how many voted," he said. "This list was made by three of my neighbors. They sat in a coffee house across from the voting place all day long and watched everyone who went in.

"Here are their names and their professions. They are 127. One-half of those are minor public officials, teachers, judges, innkeepers or day laborers in public service and they had to vote. But in spite of that only 127 out of 920 voters voted. Now look here," and he pointed to a soiled piece of newspaper he had pulled from his pocket, "these are the official returns—538. Do you understand? Only 127 voted and the Government officially reported 538, about four times as many. There were hundreds of cases like that."

"It seems impossible," objected the visitor.

"Well, look at this," said the former Mayor as he carefully drew from his inside coat pocket four sheets of closely written paper. "See what that is. An interpellation in Parliament. It's signed by five national representatives. You don't have to know Croatian to understand it. See that list of names and numbers? There are 250 towns and villages with the exact number of votes cast and the numbers announced by the Government. In practically every case the Government inflated the real figures by 500 per cent. Among all the Croatians not more than 19 per cent voted. It was an extraordinary protest."

"And in Slovenia," added the priest, "where the government claims to have won a majority of 67 per cent the opposition actually won a majority in three-fourths of the communities. In spite of all repression and persecution, the opposition there won a great victory."

"No state can long endure on such a basis," declared the former mayor. "We are all sure that Croatia will be freed. Our day is approaching."

"What do you mean, 'freed'?"

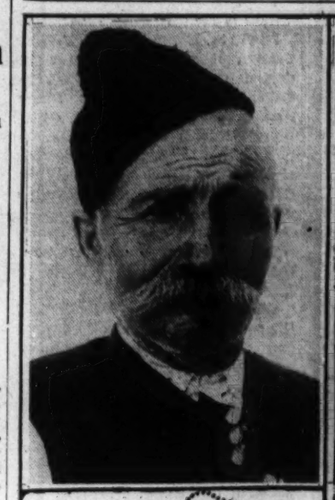
"A republic," said the villager.

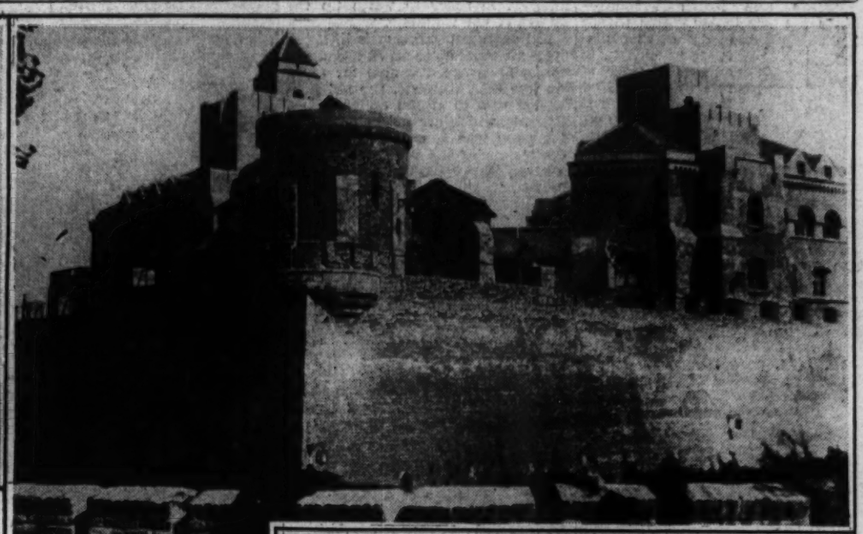
And all the others repeated, "A republic."

This was no secret meeting, no conspiracy. It was a few Croatians from different places who happened to gather in a lawyer's office on a market day to ask for advice.

The lawyer told the visitor that they represented the attitude and feelings of the whole Croatian people.

The World Looks at Yugoslavia





Upper Left: By Franz Swoboda; Upper Right: Courtesy of Slavia Press, Belgrade; Lower Left: By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

And Croatia Is Part of This Diverse Kingdom

Upper—Croatian Peasant—One of the Many Who Have Never Admitted Actual Union With the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Upper Right—The Famous Belgrade Citadel at the Fork of the Danube and the Save Rivers. Lower Left—Map That Shows the Combination of Races and States That Makes Up the Kingdom. Lower Right—Croatian Peasants in National Costume, From Gracani, a Village Near Zagreb, Where the Croatian Assassin Came From.

Marseilles Crowds Silent As King Is Borne to Ship

His Queen Accompanies Slain Monarch on Board Destroyer That Brought Him to France—Then She Rejoins Her Son, the New King, to Return Home

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 10—The remains of King Alexander today were taken back to the Yugoslavian destroyer Dubrovnik which brought His Majesty here.

Again today there were massed thousands of spectators, but their silent faces mirrored Europe's anxiety over what the assassination of the Yugoslavian King by a Croatian on French soil may mean.

France had hoped that Alexander's visit would be a long step toward a pact including Italy and sealing the peace of the Balkans for years to come. That was the dream of M. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, but all through the day M. Barthou had lain in state beside King Alexander.

Others Shot

Together they were shot down at 4:10 P. M. yesterday by Petrus Kalemen, a 35-year-old native of Zagreb, and they passed on only an hour apart.

Kalemen, himself, was mortally injured by the police and the crowds.

Two other persons were fatally wounded in the burst of fire from Kalemen's pocket submachine gun and his auxiliary pistol and the replying shots of the police. Policeman Galli passed on last night and a spectator, Mme. Dubrec, a widow, passed on today.

Fourteen other persons, including Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges of the French Superior War Council, were wounded. General Georges, despite the severity of his hurts, showed signs of improvement today.

Same Route

The body of the King had been carried to the water front in a plain oaken casket trimmed with silver.

President Lebrun rode with the widowed Queen, and only left her when she went aboard the destroyer.

The scene was one of moving simplicity with its background picturesque old Marseilles. The colorful uniforms of the French and Yugoslav officers were bright in the light of the sunset.

Then the Queen returned to land and the Dubrovnik started on its journey.

The Queen started for Paris to join the new King, little Peter, whom she is to take back home to a bereaved people.

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20c A FULL QUART

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CLICQUOT CLUB quality was established more than half a century ago. Now, to it, is added a new and unequaled standard of value . . . a *full-quart* bottle for only 20c!

This means 32 ounces of a ginger ale made from the pick of Jamaica's ginger . . . aged with selected taste-heighteners . . . blended with pure water from deep rock sources. A Pale Dry that's really *dry!*

Also available in full pints, and in special hotel and club sizes. Ask for CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry, or Golden, or Sarsaparilla at your nearest dealer. . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Massachusetts.

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OUTWARD BEAUTY matches Inward Comfort

THE RITZ . . . Smooth kid oxford with genuine Calcutta Lizard and Patent Leather forming a trim design. In Black or Brown.

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Pair up your new costumes with these . . . the smartest of daytime shoes. Enjoy in them the outer beauty that their trim design, correct style insure, and the inward comfort that is their exclusive feature . . . a double magic!

For in every pair of Matrix Shoes, "your footprint in leather" does double duty. This patented sole molds your shoe to your foot, following its contours line for line, and so provides complete foot-ease—accents the trimness of the shoes themselves!

For matchless daytime chic, wear Matrix Shoes.

A VARIETY OF STYLES AT $9.00 AND UP

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

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For our New Fashion Announcement write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Matrix Style Studio, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

"Every one of us Salesgirls cut way down on RUNS"

Girls everywhere start "PROVE-IT-YOURSELF" clubs
—Join the fun and watch how YOU *cut down runs*

THESE clever salesgirls have finished a "Prove-it-yourself" test and *are* they excited! Each girl took two pairs of stockings, washed one pair with Lux, rubbed the other with cake soap. *Lux washing cut down runs 77%!*

Maybe *you* have a job that is hard on stockings! Let Lux give your stockings longer wear. Cake-soap rubbing or soaps with harmful alkali weaken elasticity. Lux has no harmful alkali—saves elasticity!

That's why *The International Silk Guild* endorses Lux for stockings.

These signed letters show what YOU can do:

"This test was a wow! 11 days for me without a run in my Lux stockings. The others went into runs on the 6th day! Believe me, Lux *is* a money-saver!"
Nancy Hughes

"15 days without a run in my Lux pair. I went through the stockings rubbed with cake soap nearly a week ago! Lux for *me*, always!"
Janet Wills

"25 days without a run in my Lux stockings! That's a record! The stockings rubbed with cake soap went into runs the 3rd day! Wouldn't have believed Lux could make such a difference!"
Dorothy Schoonmaker

"I wore my Lux pair 19 days—I never wore a pair of stockings that long! The ones I rubbed with cake soap lasted only 2 days!"
Joan Tieger

"30 days and not a single run in my Lux pair! Only three days for the others! I'm so thrilled!"
Kathrine Steel

LUX saves Stocking Elasticity

LUX

New Deal Fails To Aid Farmers In New England

(Continued from Page 1)

from the 25 per cent average throughout the country.

This dilemma, put clearly by the AAA figures for Maine, has not yet brought forth inclusive plans for correction. Extension of the AAA is considered doubtful in view of opposition from northeastern farmers, although within the range of possibility.

More likely, local control of demoralized markets similar to the milk project now in the stage of experiment may be expanded. Most hope is placed by the farm officials, however, in a national halt to the sharp upswing of industrial prices under the codes.

With the onrush of price-fixing checked, they say, small farming prices will have a chance to catch up under increased fair-marketing efforts.

Mattress Factory Gives $9.60 a Week Job in State Relief

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Oct. 10 (AP)—Happiness has replaced despair for close to 100 Strafford County jobless who have found work in Uncle Sam's mattress factory here. The project, supervised by the state relief administration, aids unemployed workers and also enables other jobless to have a good bed on which to sleep.

The mattress factory is the first of a series of industries to be set up to meet relief problems. It is to be followed by a Government-owned shoe factory in Manchester soon, to employ some 300. Other projects in operation, or being organized, call for making of comforters, and canning of food for winter use.

The mattress factory is turning out from 20 to 30 mattress a day, with two shifts of workers, each of which is permitted to earn merely his relief budget. Workers are limited to 24 hours a week at 40 cents an hour. This figures out a pay check of $9.60 a week.

Tardy Apple Blossoms Blamed on '33-34 Cold

ASHLAND, N. H., Oct. 10—Farmers in this town are telling an unusual story which has all the earmarks of local propaganda but still is perfectly true. It is claimed to rank with the tales of Lou Stone, who amused readers all over the world with his stories of the cow which gave ice cream because the weather was so cold, and the fish that wore a green stocking belonging to a village belle.

Ashland's bit of humor concerns the orchard of Mr. John E. Marsh which was adversely affected by the cold last winter, and for that reason is a "bit late." Last week found the orchard all abloom with the delicate spring pink of apple blossoms giving promise of a crop of Gravensteins about next January. J. Frost & Sons, specialists in fall woodland decoration, "must have gotten their color tubes mixed," Farmer Marsh concludes.

Rhode Island G. O. P. Renominates Hebert

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator Felix Hebert (R) of Rhode Island was renominated to succeed himself and Gen. Luke H. Callan, veteran of the Spanish-American and World Wars, was nominated for Governor at the Republican state convention today

Nominated with them, without opposition, were former United States District Attorney Henry M Boss Jr., for Lieutenant Governor; George R. Beane, assistant U. S. Attorney, for Attorney General; Thomas J. Paolino for Secretary of State, and Joseph Pratt, former Woonsocket City Clerk, for General Treasurer.

John C. Cosseboom, Woonsocket, was nominated for Congress in the First District, and former General Treasurer George C. Clark in the Second.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). New musical romance by Karl Hajos, based on the life and the melodies of Stephen Foster. With Jules Bledsoe, Allan Jones, Homay Bailey and Lee Sims, McIntyre and Heath, and the Hall Johnson Singers. 8:30.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern's musical comedy. 8:15.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents this Eugene O'Neill comedy, with George M. Cohan. 8:10.

Movies

BOSTON—Russ Columbo in "Wake Up and Dream." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:09 a. m., 1:10, 4:19, 7:28, 10:37.

EXETER — "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. 3, 8, 9. Also "We're Rich Again," with Edna May Oliver.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway at 1:40, 4:09, 6:38, 9:07. Paramount at 9, 11:11 a. m., 1:36, 4, 6:26, 8:51. Also Mae West's "Belle of the Nineties."

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat and Elissa Landi. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—"Death on the Diamond." Baseball and mystery. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 2:40, 6:45, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." A story of peasants filmed amid the inspiring beauty of the Italian Dolomites. Also first of series on geology and on symphony orchestras, and a travel film of Manchukuo. Colored Walt Disney cartoon, also. 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Dolores Del Rio in "Madame Du Barry." Ted Lewis and His Band on the stage. "Rigoletto" selections played by Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

MODERN—"The Case of the Howling Dog," with Warren William. A fast moving detective story. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

TREMONT—Janet Gaynor in "Paddy, the Next Best Thing." "Tonight Is Ours." a Walt Disney Silly Symphony and other shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever." 1:09, 4:09, 7:09, 10:09. Also Ann Harding in "The Fountain."

STRAND—W. C. Fields in "The Old-Fashioned Way," 2:45, 5:38, 8:31. Also "Sorrell and Son."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Popeye cartoon, "Strong to the Finish"; newsreel cameraman's adventures in speed; "Citadels of the Mediterranean"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 1:30.

STATE—"Outcast Lady," a screen version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," with Constance Bennett. 12:30, 5:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also James Dunn in "Have a Heart."

Other Events

EXTERMINATING ECHOES — Lecture and demonstration by Harold B. Berlin, acoustical engineer, in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Examples of suppression of noise in offices and of confusing reverberations in theaters and halls. 8.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lemon Drop Kid," and "A Lost Lady."

EXETER—"His Greatest Gamble," and "Pursued."

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Music by Reginald Boardman, pianist, and Elizabeth Adams, soprano. 2:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Flowers in Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of the Chickadee Club, for younger children interested in birds. 4.

DOLL FESTIVAL—Models of ships, boats, stage coaches, airplanes and toy banks, as well. Sponsored by the Boston University Women's Council. Open 10 a. m. to 5 from October 11 to 21. 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—New Adult Education Centre courses. "Creative Evolution," by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, 6:30; "New Books" by Alice Dixon Bond and Harold C. Bond, 6:30; "Conversational German," by Barbara Salditt; beginners course, 6:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and moderately cold tonight, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; rising temperature Thursday; moderate to fresh northerly and northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and probably Thursday; slowly rising temperatures Thursday and in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; not so cold in north portion; Thursday cloudy, slowing rising temperatures, followed by rain in south portion.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, not quite so cool tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperatures, followed by rain Thursday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over north portion and fresh northeast over south portion; weather slightly overcast over north and overcast followed by rain late tonight or Thursday over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	61	New Orleans	72	78
Bermuda	76	84	New York	52	70
Chicago	56	68	Norfolk, Va.	66	80
Denver	44	68	Philadelphia	52	72
Helena, Mont.	48	74	St. Louis	62	80
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Paul	46	56
Kansas City	56	82	San Francisco	66	88
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	56	78
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 10. B—Maximum, Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:53 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 12:26 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Boston Snapshots

Foliage and Earth Tremors—There are few better places within

easy driving distance of Boston, to enjoy the blaze of fall color in New England, than the fire tower on Oak Ridge, Harvard township, between Prospect Hill and the picturesque Shaker Village. Heavy September rains have relieved watchmen of the necessity of continuous duty, but this and other towers are still opened to visitors on Saturdays and Sundays. The room at the top offered welcome shelter from the wind when we climbed the tower on Sunday. With strong army binoculars, proffered by the watchman, we saw brilliant details of distant woodlands, thrown into relief by blue and purple masses of hills beyond.

"Yet Wachusett, over there, is a good enough hill for a view," said our host, "but as far as I'm concerned, give me this Oak Ridge Tower. You can see things better from here. On Wachusett you're too high up to get the details properly, but from here you get distance and details, too."

At this point a young asteroid hunter from the Harvard Observatory next door, come up for a chat.

"Well, I guess it's pretty rough on the shore today," said he, pointing toward the haze to the East, where the Custom House Tower was barely discernible, 38 miles away. "Our seismograph shows the waves are pounding the beaches pretty well."

"Oh yes," he continued casually in reply to an astonished query from us, "one of the instruments records tremors of that kind quite distinctly. There's another one, too, which shows the rise and fall of the tide. The weight of the high water tilts this whole shelf of land enough to register. . . . I've been watching the instruments quite a good deal during the rainy weather, while my own work of hunting an asteroid I found some time ago, and then lost, was held up."

As a result of signing the visitors book lying on the round map mounted in the tower, we just received by mail a useful "Guide to the State Forests and Other State Reservations." This contains a map on which the 57 forests and 23 reservations—all good objectives for fall drives—are listed.

* * *

Crustless Bread—One of the most interesting lectures in the series which Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon completed recently in the Twentieth Century Club, was devoted to vibrations. The lecturer, president of the Atlantean Research Society, carried his audience from consideration of the lowest audible tones, through the range of electrical waves to the region of heat and light—pointing out interesting possibilities in intervening gaps in which vibrations are imperceptible to either of the human senses.

He stated his belief that the legendary Atlantean civilization was largely dependent upon utilization of various radio waves for the transference of heat or cold from the tropics and the polar regions, as well as for television, which, he concludes, was highly developed. He is convinced that radio will be used to convey power, light and heat for the benefit of the modern world, within a very few years. Such a development, which would mean the broadcasting of these necessities of present-day life, would almost certainly result, he says, in some new kind of social order, organized on a co-operative basis.

Speaking in detail of recent discoveries in connection with short waves and high frequency vibrations, Dr. Strath-Gordon mentioned a heatless process for pasteurizing milk, another for the preservation of food without cold, and an experiment in which heat has already been sent a short distance by radio.

The current Industrial Bulletin just issued by Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, mentions other developments of this kind, including the heatless baking of crustless bread for sandwiches, and the short-wave cooking of an egg in which the yolk was "hard-boiled" in five minutes and the white remained entirely unchanged.

* * *

Cold Music—One of the most appreciated activities of the ERA in

Boston this summer has been the open - air concert series in Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. According to schedule, this series was still going on last week. Difficulties have been encountered, however. Says Conductor Harry Ellis Dickson, of the Civil Orchestra group: "It's difficult to give outdoor concerts in cold weather, not only because of the physical discomfort, but also because low temperatures, by contracting wood and brass, make wind instruments play flat."

At the last Friday noon concert the wind was so chilly that cellists sat in their topcoats and the first trumpet player insisted on wearing his derby in the manner of some old-fashioned German bands.

For his last program Mr. Dickson scheduled the brisk "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture as the opening number, in order to warm up the fingers of the violinists.

Although cold weather is bringing open-air concerts to an end, and few public halls are available for regular free ERA concerts, the public is invited now to attend orchestra rehearsals, which are held every week day from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 in the auditorium of the Williams Municipal Building on Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

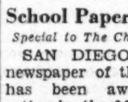
* * *

CCC Minstrels—Company 394 of the Veterans' CCC, located in the Blue Hills in Milton, is also interested in music. Last Wednesday some of its members staged a quite successful minstrel show in the Cunningham Park Gymnasium, and on Friday they are to repeat it in the Foxboro Town Hall.

These men, who are engaged in road making, tree cutting, and landscaping during the day, are finding that singing is an excellent spare-time occupation. They have also organized a dramatic club which intends to stage several plays during the winter.

* * *

Old-Fashioned—Yielding to the spell of New England, ERA forces



in Waltham decided the other day to deal with an old-fashioned thing in an old-fashioned way. This way was just as efficient, as it happened, as it was picturesque. It concerned the demolition of an old 50-foot chimney, standing behind an abandoned schoolhouse.

Neighborhood children gathered in pleased expectation as bricks were removed from one side of the base and replaced, one by one, with wooden blocks. When a fire was lighted against these blocks they ignited and the chimney fell impressively in just the right place.

* * *

Leland Powers Foundation—Lovers of music and art have plenty of opportunities to study the work of masters and to meet the greatest living musicians and painters. Art alliances, concert halls and special organizations of

all kinds have been interested in providing such opportunities. But very few similar institutions have been founded in the interests of the theater, as a distinct form of art.

To begin to remedy this lack, the Leland Powers Foundation has just been established at 31 Evans Way, Boston, with Mrs. Leland Powers as its director. For its first season a series of lectures by authorities in this field, such as Arthur Hopkins and Arthur Holman, have been planned, in addition to the presentation of several plays in connection with three special courses in theater arts to be given by John Mason Brown, Lee Simonson and Clayton Hamilton.

School Paper Awarded Rating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Russ, newspaper of the high school here, has been awarded international rating by the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

Educator

Dr. Gordon K. Chalmers
New President of Rockford College

Rockford College Inducts President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 10—Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers was inducted as president of Rockford College this morning at formal inaugural ceremonies attended by representatives of 70 colleges and universities, including 20 presidents. It is believed that 30-year-old Dr. Chalmers is now the youngest college president in the country. He is the second man to be chosen as the leader of Rockford, which is one of the oldest women's colleges in America.

When granted its charter in 1847, the college was known as the Female Seminary—a name which it still bore when Miss Jane Addams graduated from it.

Among the distinguished educators and other guests present at the installation were President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University, President Edward Charles Elliott of Purdue University, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, writer, and Robert Frost, poet.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	Yankee Singers	Adventure sketch
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Tom Mix; sketch	The Cosmopolitans	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Sketch; speaker	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Trea're Advent'r's	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Studio speakers	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	popular program	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Whistler and Dog.	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News service
7:15	Plantation Echoes	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Salute to WLLH
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Salute to WLLH	Golf lesson
7:45	Dangerous Paradise	Political talk	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Serial network dra-	Mary Pickford and	Salute to WLLH	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	matic sketch	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	tra concert
8:30	Don Humbert; strings.	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel program	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ; soloist
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	Irish tenor	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch	News Service
10:00	Dennis King; orch	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Floyd Gibbons	Talk; dance music.	Mary Eastman;
10:45	orchestra	Hawaiian Orch.	Musical Rhymes	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events.	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	Voice of Romance.	CBS dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music.
11:45	dramatic sketch	his orchestra	his orchestra	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Stone of History," dramatic sketch.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:15 WBZ, "Youth and Its Sports Outlook," Col. John R. Kilpatrick; soloist.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; concert orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," sketch based on Louisa May Alcott story.

Dinner and After

7:30 WAAB, "Discovery of America"; dramatization and music.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Yahbut and Cheerily, comedians; Freta Shaw Chorus; Lou Holtz; other soloists; Connecticut Yankees Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Jack Benny; Lanny Ross; Muriel Wilson; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw; Ted Husing.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; pianist; organist; narrator; mixed octet.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Revue: popular vocal and instrumental recital.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: condensed version of "Connecticut Yankee," with William Gaxton; regular soloists
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood; soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "The Economics of Free Competition," Profs. Paul H. Douglas, Garfield Cox and Robert Morse Lovett.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
11:00 WAAB, "The Believe It or Not of Youth," Robert Ripley, Y. M. C. A. program.

Dubord Makes Gain In Recount of Votes Of Maine Counties

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 10 (AP)—Claiming a new gain of 306 votes after inspecting ballots cast last month for United States Senator in four of Maine's 16 counties, Mr. F. Harold Dubord (D) yesterday apparently reduces the 1700 vote lead of Senator Frederick Hale (R.) to 1395.

The inspection yesterday covered Franklin County, in which Mr. Dubord, Democratic national committeeman, said he made a net gain of 230; Sagamore County, 29, and Lincoln County, 20. Oxford County ballots were examined Monday, resulting in a claimed gain of 27 for Mr. Dubord.

Today the principals or their representatives, Mr. Edward R. Murray of Bangor for Mr. Dubord and Judge Frank E. Southard of Augusta for Senator Hale, are looking over the York County ballots.

Gov. Louis J. Brann and the executive council have tentatively set Nov 1 as the dead line for completion of the inspection which was expected to result in only a few thousand votes being brought to the executive body for official recount. Nearly 300,000 senatorial votes were cast in the State.

Duke Enrollment Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University has set an enrollment record, with 2713 students registered, as compared with 277 less on the corresponding date last year. Of the 784 freshmen, 534 are men and 248 women. The school of religion has 99 enrolled, two of these women,

Eagles or Fish Hawks, It Was a Good Rescue

Eagles are seldom caught. These birds catch the glow of setting suns on their wings as they perch on unattainable crags or swoop in isolated grandeur in high reaches of the sky. But recently the crew of the Vandal, a New Bedford fishing boat, while 180 miles at sea in Georges Bay, beheld two birds huddled on the mast. Climbing aloft, John Foley, brother of Captain Michael Foley of Somerville, rescued the birds, found them nearly exhausted. Today Captain Foley docked with what may be two young eagles. Immediately he called the Franklin Park Zoo to send for the birds, officials of the zoo hazarded the guess that they were young fish hawks, eagles being so rarely caught.

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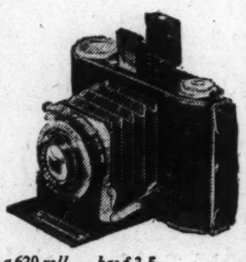
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New Haven Road Picks Palmer

D. A. Gulps; Accepts a $3 Tag

(Continued from Page 1)

broiled in the law, district attorneys are supposed to be most immune. Thus yesterday when Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle lent his car to a young man to do some work for him and it received a tag while parked, reporters rushed to the Doyle office. Surely in this instance the tag would be fixed or the case nol prossed.

Mr. Doyle smiled his best at the reporters when they came in, quietly replied to their question, "No, I'll pay the $3 as soon as I get the official notice."

Strike

New Kink in Picketing

The constant chugging of small motorboats was heard today around Fish Pier. Members of the striking Sea Food Workers Union found that when they picket, they must have a navy as well as an army, must cover the water front against strikebreakers as well as the land entrance to the pier.

But the efforts of strikers have not availed to keep 100 strikebreakers from going to work, from unloading the daily catch, from preparing it for the markets. Employers, who are determined to keep up a brave front, declare the men on the job are sufficient to handle their business, but admit they are slow, inexperienced.

Strike leaders estimate that 2500 are already on strike, point to the fact that 85 per cent of the boats are still at sea, declare landing fishermen will augment ranks of strikers.

Effects of strike are seen in shortage of fish on restaurant menus, in kiting prices—haddock is selling at 7 cents a pound today compared with a normal price of 3 and 4 cents.

Recovery

Riding Out the Depression

New England is never bowled over as quickly as other sections of the country by depression's cannon balls. When the business barometer dropped like a plummet in 1929, economists freely predicted these six close-knit states would come through best.

Confirmation has come in figures released by the New England Council in Boston. They show a smaller per cent decrease in retail sales for this area, than in any other section From 1929 to 1933, the decline was 42 per cent, compared with 46 per cent average for the entire country.

For the same period, this region's share of the country's total trade increased by 9 per cent.

New Englanders have both geography and history to thank. Geographically, there is no single natural resource to dominate, as wheat or cotton or iron. All the eggs are not in one basket, to be broken at a single fall.

Historically, New England was settled by artisans and highly skilled laborers. Craft work and not mass production was the result—goods of high value and small bulk that are less vulnerable to depression.

A victory was written on the books, therefore, for a balanced economy.

Concealed in the council's figures was an odd commentary on the exodus from the golf course to the desk since 1929. New England has long been delicately adjusted to the cultured art of absentee ownership and management. But in four years, when countless failures lowered the number of existing companies, New England saw a 2 per cent increase in the total of "active proprietors."

Crime Control

Hunting Season Off

Four prisoners escaped from the Waldo County jail in Maine Sunday morning, among them Alfred Downing, former Roxbury pugilist. Yesterday Downing walked into the Milk Street police station, gave himself up to Lieut. Inspector William LeBlanc. Said the prisoner:

"I'm tired of being hunted, or hiding in alleys. I want to go back and serve my sentence."

Communism

"L" for Lollipop

When rumor had it that Leon Trotzky, once Lenin aide and later eliminated by Stalin, was in Boston, an enterprising reporter called the Communist Party's headquarters in Boston. Here, if anywhere, the whereabouts of the famous Communist could be obtained. The reporter dialed, got headquarters, and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello, is this Communist headquarters?" "Yes."

"There's a rumor around that Leon Trotzky is in Boston. Have you heard anything about that?"

"Who is in town?"

"Leon Trotzky. You know Leon Trotzky. The commissar of army and navy who was exiled."

"I don't get the name."

"Trotzky, Trotzky. Lenin's bosom friend. Leon Trotzky."

"What's his first name?"

"Leon. L for lollipop, E for egg, O for onion and N for Nothing, Leon."

"Never heard of him."

Motorists

Driving of Tomorrow

When the CWA employed 500 men and women with the cooperation of M. I. T. to make a traffic survey, highway history was in the making. Some 200,000 accident records were studied. Engineers went out on location and studied roads in use. Last night a few of the latest findings of this work were given to the Boston section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at Walker Memorial Building at Tech.

Looking ahead at transportation, Mr. Clarence P. Taylor, traffic engineer of the State Department of Public Works, pointed out the following significant facts:

That automobile efficiency as a time saver ends at 25 miles if time is to be given a money value.

That airplanes and rocket ships are the logical answer to distances of more than 25 miles.

That if average road speed is increased to 60 miles an hour, mechanical controls will have to replace human controls of today. Reason: Increasing the speed of automobiles from 30 to 90 miles an hour decreases the driver's ability nine times, 1 to 3 as against 1 to 9.

That a 60-mile-an-hour speed would require a completely new type of highway costing twice as much a mile to build as the new Worcester turnpike and the complete elimination of pedestrians.

Education

Chinese Font at Harvard

Last week Harvard spurned the offer of a scholarship offered by Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, Hitler aide, because the Hitler Government had "inflicted damage on the universities of Germany through measures which have struck at principles . . . fundamental to universities throughout the world."

International in viewpoint, Harvard could not accept any act endangering world learning. Today Harvard showed another side of its internationalism. It announced the purchase of a font of more than 10,500 Chinese characters for the Harvard Yen Chin Institute for Chinese Studies. With this type any ordinary expressions can be printed.

No other American University possesses such a font. It was obtained by special arrangement with the American Council of Learned Societies which combined with Harvard in its purchase.

The institute publications dealing with the history, literature and art of China and Japan will feature the use of this type. Later rare characters will be added from time to time.

Liquor Control

Price of Fame

Boston's Licensing Board has been examining some books. As they turned the pages filled with names their eyebrows registered surprise. Surely many of these people could not have been in Boston without the press knowing it. There were registered Greta Garbo, Mussolini, A. Hitler, Daniel Webster, Dizzy (not Dazzy) Vance and others.

The surprise was play-acting. The members of the board gave a caustic smile, issued an order suspending the alcohol-selling certificates of three druggists. Investigators had had little trouble in finding other names besides those of the famous were "phoney," used for illegal sales of liquor.

Shipping

"Under Way" On Time

Every Eastern Steamship Company vessel sailed today from the Port of Boston with a licensed radio operator aboard. The strike of radio operators, begun Monday, had been called off yesterday. The American Radio Telegraphists' Association and the steamship company got around a table, came to terms over their so-called "misunderstanding."

The "misunderstanding" is reported to have been over the failure of the steamboat company to grant wage increases after negotiation of several weeks had fallen through. Chief radio operators asked $125 a month and junior operators demanded $107 a month, increases of $35 a month over their former wage scale. The start of the strike on Monday evening delayed the regular evening sailings from Boston to New York, Yarmouth, and from New York to Boston. Only the Bangor boat departed on time.

That Stone Wall Never Was in Dixie

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Away Up No'th in th' Land of Cotton

Top Left—Old Barn at Eli Whitney Farm in Westboro, Mass., the Nails for Which Whitney, Inventor of the Cotton Gin, Made Himself. Upper Right—Eli Whitney. Lower Left—Cotton Blossoms and Boll Raised at Whitney Farm. Lower Right—Part of Cotton Growing on Eli Whitney Farm, Westboro, Mass.

Massachusetts Cotton Field Is as Southern as Corn Pone

Westboro Man Plants Less Than an Acre to Commemorate Cotton Gin's Inventor and It Surprised All by Fruitfulness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBORO, Mass.—New England, birthplace of the inventor of the cotton gin, has long made these gins along with vast quantities of cotton cloth and cotton clothes.

Now it grows cotton. Proof is found on a farm near here, the very farm where Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, was born. There isn't much cotton, only about a quarter of an acre, but there it is, shooting up as proudly and confidently as if it were deep in Alabama or Georgia, or Texas.

When Mr. Victor Despres bought the farm, he read all about its history, then decided it would be a unique idea to attempt to grow cotton right there where the cotton industry really got its start.

So he had a grower in North Carolina send up some Mexican big boll seed, and on May 10 this year he planted it. The proper kind of fertilizer wasn't available though and Mr. Despres wasn't sure of the results. To his satisfaction, and to the surprise of many New Englanders who thought cotton was as southern as corn pone, up it came. And although it isn't as good as it should or could be, it's good cotton. Visitors from the South have commented on its ruggedness and fine quality.

Of course, Mr. Despres's original idea was born of a sentimental desire to commemorate further the inventor of the cotton gin. But the project looks as if it might develop into something very practical. The soil on the farm is rich, the growing area is on a southern slope and the land could be prepared further for the raising of a hardy strain.

New England, once the site of all textile manufacturing, saw its plants move to the South to be nearer the raw material. Maybe, they say, with the raw material here the plants would move back.

Meanwhile, Mr. Despres's crop, almost ready to pick, presents a beautiful as well as unusual sight to tourists. The variety has a cream colored blossom which turns to pink. The plants are 2½ to 3 feet high, and might be mistaken for beans were it not for the bursting white bolls.

Incidentally, it was just 150 years ago that the first export of cotton from America, consisting of eight bags, was seized at Liverpool on the ground that so much cotton couldn't possibly have come from America. Ten years later this country exported 1,500,000 pounds and the amount has steadily increased.

All because Eli Whitney, born in Massachusetts, went to Georgia and invented the cotton gin.

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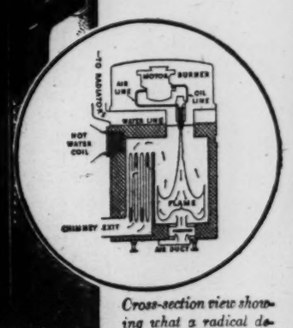

Cross-section view showing what a radical departure the G-E Oil Furnace is from the ordinary type of furnace.

WITH THE OIL IT BURNS

TAKE A LOOK once in a while to see if there's oil in the tank—and that's all the furnace-tending you ever have to do—if your heating plant is the new General Electric Oil Furnace. There isn't even anything to oil, because this furnace *oils itself with the oil it burns.*

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This furnace is used for steam, vapor or hot-water heating. In homes that have warm-air ducts it is connected with the G-E Air Conditioning System that supplies winter-conditioned air.

Saves you money on fuel the year round. See local dealer or mail coupon for further information.

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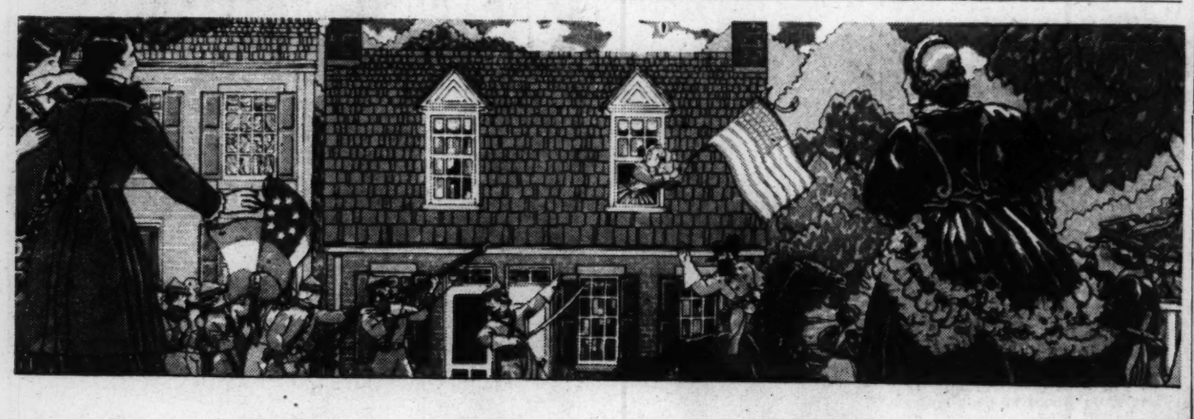

WHEN STONEWALL JACKSON MET BARBARA FRIETCHIE

WHEN Stonewall Jackson displayed the chivalry of the old South in his gallant encounter with Barbara Frietchie, sweeping changes were starting to take hold of the entire country. No period in the history of mankind has seen as many changes in ways of living and ways of doing things as the period since that time.

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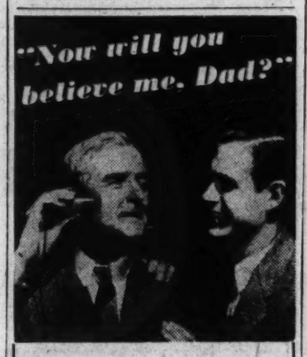

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Justice Dims Gangsters' Glitter

Liquidation of Banks Speeded

Slums of Washington Attacked

Federal Agents Trap Massacre Gunmen in Search for Public Enemies—Government Names First Archivist—President to Vote at Home

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Another bouquet to bashful business headed the list of events in a capital day crowded with news. Besides conceding to trade the advisability of higher prices before stabilizing, Mr. Roosevelt looked ahead to the coming Congress and announced strenuous efforts to clean up the closed bank muddle; looked ahead to election day and decided to vote; named the first archivist in United States history.

Meanwhile the Department of Justice scored its second major coup in recent weeks. With pardonable pride it announced the first arrest for the Kansas City railroad station massacre and the names of other criminals wanted on the same charge. This case has long ranked second only to the Lindbergh case on the list of crimes to be cleared up by the department.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt moved to eliminate Washington's disgraceful slum areas while government circles weighed the effect of the Marseilles assassinations.

* * *

Justice Triumphs Again: Once more the Department of Justice has got its man. This time it is a notorious gunman, Richard Galatas, implicated in the atrocious "Kansas City Massacre." While announcing that the arrest of Galatas and his wife had been effected at New Orleans, the division of investigation of the Justice Department added a list of names of the gunmen, which its continued researches disclose were involved in the massacre.

For the first time it is stated positively that Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and his assistant, Adam Richetti, were among the assassins. The implacable search of the department for Floyd and Richetti is now being pressed, as one after another the department crosses out name after name of gunmen which its unremitting efforts are centered in bringing to justice.

Galatas and his wife were apprehended at New Oryeans by special agents on Sept. 22, it was disclosed, the announcement being delayed 18 days. The two have been fugitives from justice for more than a year. Galatas was wanted for conspiracy to deliver the notorious Frank Nash, escaped federal prisinor, who had been recaptured but was the subject of an attempted rescue at Kansas City, June 17, 1933. The justice officials who had Nash then in charge were set upon by gunmen in the Union Station and five men were killed in the brutal assault that followed, including Nash himself.

Emerging from the announcement is one more indication of the implicable nature of the justice department's search for public enemies, and the continued resolution of the division, under Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, to press the war against federal criminals. As this campaign goes on, the department is preparing for a national conference on crime, to be held in the capital in December, and at the same time even more far-reaching place are under way to mobilize public sentiment of the nation to clean up the crime situation. It will be permitted to announce the full program in due time, but for the time being it may be said that it is one of the most ambitious attempts ever projected in this field.

* * *

Heading-Off Congress: One of the Administration's hardest jobs during the last session of Congress was to keep it from passing legislation for the direct federal payment of all deposits in closed banks. Several such bills, known as "bank-pay-off" bills, were extremely popular and commanded wide support. But the Administration could not approve this additional burden on the Treasury.

With this in mind, Mr. Roosevelt indicated plainly today that every possible effort is being made to complete the liquidation of the closed bank problem before the new Congress meets in January. He is particularly anxious that the status of every remaining unlicensed bank shall be cleared up before the first of the year.

He does not expect, of course, to wind up the affairs of all closed banks by that time. He does hope to have the status of each determined definitely. That is, those which cannot be salvaged will be turned over to receivers. Those which can will be licensed and permitted to resume operations. In each case depositors could at least know what the future of their deposit prospects are.

At the beginning of the year there were 600 unlicensed banks. This number, Mr. Roosevelt said, has now been reduced to 36. Final definition of the status of these 36 as well as of many others which are in temporary receivership has been the subject of frequent conferences recently between the President and Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency.

* * *

Archivist: Prof. Robert D. W. Connor of the University of North Carolina is to be the Government's first archivist (accent on the first syllable).

Professor Connor was named by President Roosevelt to fill this new position made necessary by the erection of the monumental Archives Building, now nearing completion near the small end of the federal triangle.

The archivist's duties will include supervision of the many important papers, heretofore stored in any available quarters and soon be placed in the new air-conditioned stacks of the windowless building. In these papers are recorded much of the nation's history, its diplomatic relations and its business transactions. When they are centered in one place, it will no longer be necessary for busy executives, secretaries or students of law, history and finance to make a city-wide search for documents in cellars and attics.

Long interested in historical subjects, Professor Connor has been actively connected with the North Carolina Historical Commission, the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, and the National Board for Historical Service. He has written a history of North Carolina, covering the colonial period from 1685 to 1783. His home is at Chapel Hill, where he is Kenan professor of history and government at the university.

* * *

Alley Transformation: The wheels of Washington's slum clearance program, authorized by Congress last spring, were set in motion with the appointment by President Roosevelt of an authority, composed of Mr. Melvin C. Hazen, district commissioner; Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, executive officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and Col. Horatio B. Hackett, director of the Public Works Housing Division.

The capital's slums are largely hidden away in its alleys, but that does not mean that they are not there. The shacks, where filth, unhappiness and crime have been bred, are about to be torn down and replaced with minor streets, parks and playgrounds after many years of agitation.

The alley authority has $500,000 in PVA money to be used as a revolving fund and is authorized to borrow additional funds from the RFC or other governmental agencies.

Under orders from Congress, the authority will not pay more than 30 per cent of the assessed value for any plot of land. This limitation, some believe, may slow up the clearance program considerably but it will make possible inexpensive improvements.

The goal set by Congress, that "on and after July 1, 1944, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley dwelling or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia," will soon begin to be realized.

* * *

Citizen Roosevelt: Like many a United States citizen, Mr. Roosevelt doesn't like people to know how he votes. At least he announced today that he would make the journey all the way from Washington to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., to cast his ballot because he prefers voting in person to voting by mail.

It will be a strictly family trip. The White House and all business will be left behind. Reporters were warned "the lid will be on"—which means there will be no access for the press of any kind. For once he will be just plain Mr. Roosevelt, sans the usual swarm of surrounding staff and press.

The 'Silver' Tongued Orator

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lehman to Extradite Hauptmann for Trial In New Jersey Courts

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Governor Lehman announced today he would sign papers at 5 p. m., E. S. T., extraditing Bruno Richard, Hauptmann to New Jersey to face trial for the murder of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby.

Mr. James M. Fawcett, counsel to Hauptmann, said he would apply tomorrow morning to the Bronx Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which, if granted, will, in effect, stay the Governor's extradition order temporarily. He said he did not ask the Governor for a hearing for his client, who was indicted in New Jersey last week for the murder of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby, because he preferred to carry the case direct to the courts.

Mr. Fawcett was closeted with the Governor and Mr. Charles Poletti, the Governor's counsel, for nearly an hour. If Mr. Fawcett obtains the write of habeas corpus, New Jersey authorities will then have to appear in court to explain why Hauptmann should be extradited.

Radio Telegraphists Aid Seamen's Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The New York local of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association is today lined up in support of the seamen who went on strike Monday. The action came simultaneously with reports from the headquarters of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union that the walkout had spread throughout the entire coast line from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas.

The telegraphists' strike vote was taken at a meeting last night, partly in support of the striking seamen and partly to enforce demands which the union presented to the American Steamship Owners' Association on Oct. 3. Union officials announced that it might affect about 800 ship radio operators in the port of New York. Members of the local who are at sea will be affected by the strike order when their vessels reach this port.

Mr. Hoyt Haddock, president of the telegraphists' association, said the members of the New York local realized that they must have the cooperation of the seamen in their strike. Wherever the seamen are on strike the radio men will walk out in sympathy, he added.

Glass Telescope Disc Cast in March Now Cool Enough for Men to Walk On

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—The finish of the casting of the 200-inch telescope disc, the biggest piece of glass ever made, was announced Oct. 7 at the Corning glass works.

Removed from its oven, the 20-ton "eye" is cool enough for workmen to walk upon. It is shaped like a slice of canned pineapple with a hole in the center, and a face big enough for a dance floor.

This is the disc poured here last march. Whether it will become the "eye" for the world's largest telescope, as originally planned, is doubtful. Its finishing was hurried up in order to use its great mold for casting a second eye, its twin in size and shape.

Preparations for the second casting will begin immediately, it was announced. The time for the second pouring is not set, but barring accidents should be before the year ends.

Meanwhile the glass now finished is a "trial horse" instead of an "eye." It will be used to study problems of the second eye, including handling for shipment. In case the second one should meet with accident, the present disc can be ground to the saucer shape needed and be made as originally intended into the mirror for the 200-inch telescope to be erected not far from Los Angeles.

But if it is so used, it will have to be put back into an annealing oven and baked for 11 months, to remove minor strains inside the solid glass.

One of the "trial horse" problems will be packing for shipment to the coast. It is expected that steel frames will have to be built and specially shaped. Even the engineer of the locomotive drawing the "eye" to the coast will have special safety charts for guiding his hand at the locomotive throttle.

The ultimate "eye" sent to California, whether it is made from this first disc or the coming "twin" will represent an investment of probably around $500,000.

The advantage expected for the second mirror is less grinding than would be required to finish the glass just removed from the annealer.

Philippines Counted

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All wool, buttoned down the front. Brown, rust, green, blue. Sizes 14-40.
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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

"I Want a Fine SILK DRESS"
Here Are Selections, Madame!
Every Paris-sponsored imported Fine silk is here, from Jubell blistered crepe to smooth Sheersella. Every important metal touch, every important color, from Vino Red with Ice Blue to Silver and Forest Green.
With a variety of styles, in all sizes, all stressing 1934's simply elegant lines, you cannot fail to find the dress you want—at the price you want to pay! $29.75 up.
—Boggs & Buhl, Dresses, Second Floor—
HIGH HATS
Singled Out for Individualists
Gain your height with Cossack toque, manipulated crown, boat shaped turban, or high-squatting sailor. But get your elegant velvet, velour or hatters' from this superb selection! $10.00 up.
—Boggs & Buhl, Millinery, 2nd Floor—

President Thinks Price Rise Advisable If Increase Can Be Kept Down Within Bounds

(Continued from Page 1)

already risen sufficiently to outbalance the debt column.

The President and his advisers have been studying methods of putting the brakes on, and are determined to prevent prices "from going through the roof."

He has not yet discarded the possibility of utilizing monetary methods—such as further reducing the gold content of the dollar—to raise prices, although such devices seem to be vastly more remote than they were 12 months ago.

The Chief Executive began by stating that a year ago all authorities—financial, industrial, agricultural—were agreed that prices must rise substantially to relieve the lack of balance between debtor and creditor.

Assets Column Slides Down

In 1929, he pointed out, the total assets of the United States were above debts by as much as from $75,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000. On that basis, many debts were contracted. Since 1928 the asset column has been constantly sliding down, while the debt column remained constant. By March, 1933—the date from which the Administration figures recovery effect—the asset column had actually dropped below the liability figure.

There were, said the President, three methods of remedying the situation: First, by cutting the debt column by rule of thumb—but there was no legal or constitutional method of effecting this; second, to try to raise the asset column and increase values; third, to attempt both other methods at once, in so far as was legally possible.

Price rising was accomplished in part by monetary methods, partly by the NRA with its codes and trade agreements, and in the agricultural field by restrictive and stimulative measures of the AAA. Cutting of the liability column was tackled by the various mortgage and debt relief plans, ranging from the Farm and Home Credit Administrations to new methods of permitting corporations to go into receivership.

Prices Up Substantially

As a result, the President made clear, he believes that prices have been raised substantially. He declined to quote figures, which he said are all debatable. He also refused to point to any one predepression as the model toward which he is aiming—disavowing the often-quoted 1926, and stating that some prices were right in each of the pre-depression years, while farm prices were by agreement aimed at the 1909-14 average.

He pointed out that runaway prices and values must be avoided, and controls established. In Newport recently, the President said, he saw his old friend the Boston Transcript, and in its columns under the heading "Historic Events" a tabulation of highs and lows in commodity prices during recent years.

The ordinary layman, he said, would consider 25 per cent a substantial change in prices and 50 per cent a whole lot of change, but the actual records show 500 per cent and 800 per cent and 1000 per cent changes.

How can anybody plan ahead, how can the nation have any form of stabilization, the President asked, when basic prices go through such a range? To prevent such extreme fluctuations is a major goal of his policy, Mr. Roosevelt concluded.

Keeping Prices Within Bounds

"Once you get prices up, how are you going to keep them there?" was the next question.

The President replied that the Administration was learning every day; that in recent months it had been studying intensively, not methods of raising prices, but means to keep them from "going through the roof." Asked if monetary manipulation might be a factor, he replied in the affirmative.

Thus ended the first long lecture on economics which the Washington correspondents have heard in the White House since the excited policy-making days of a year ago, when the price-raising program was first in the forefront and Professors Warren and Rogers were generals in charge of the monetary sector. They are no longer here, and more orthodox efforts have taken their place.

For the first time, talk of keeping prices down is heard. Events do move, after all, and the White House discussions in the past have been an important indication of their direction.

Warner Advances Fight to Prevent Freight Rate Rise

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, State Attorney General, today took a forward step in his fight against proposed increases in railway freight rates. He sent his two assistants, Mr. George B. Laurie and Mr. John L. Hurley, to Washington to arrange for the introduction of evidence in behalf of Massachusetts, before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Amplifying his ecrent announcement that he would opposed increases, Mr. Warner contended that no rate rise should go into effect until the roads have adopted economies in operation, which, he states, are possible. He asked that they discontinue three lighterage charge in the port of New York, which he claims are detrimental to business in the post of Boston. Mr. Warner said:

"I am waging my fight in the interests of Massachusetts industry and the consumer, in behalf of the railroads that serve this State and the men and women whose livelihood is provided by these railroads.

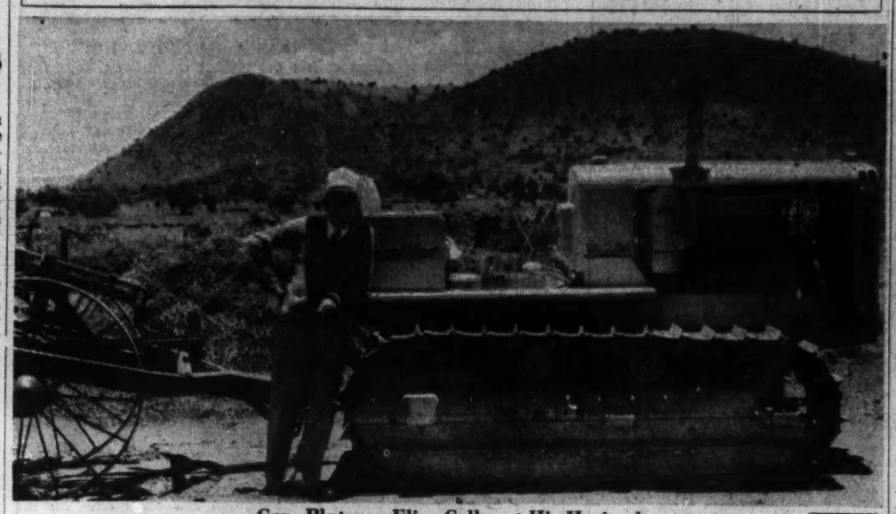
"I wish it to be known that I shall never recommend any measure that means the discharge of a single employee."

Liquor and Boat Seized In Drive on Smugglers

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—United States customs officials and coast guardsmen today announced they had made their first seizure of contraband liquor in this section since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment when they captured the power boat Harmony with a cargo of mixed liquors valued at $55,000. The boat was seized one and a half miles southwest of Gay Head.

The master and owner, Arthur Healey of Westport, and the crew of two men were taken, with the boat, to Boston by coast guardsmen. The seizure was the first in this area since the drive against rum runners began two weeks ago.

Mexican Leader Takes to Farming



Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles at His Hacienda

Swords Beaten Into Plowshares in Modern Tractor Strike New Tendency.

Former President Calles of Mexico, the "Strong Man" of Mexico, knows what it is to lead armies and men both on the field and in legislative halls. Now he is learning what it means to lead the life of a country gentleman, at Santa Barbara, in the State of Morelos. He is said to find it more peaceful.

Repeal a Failure, Methodists Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Liquor "destroys every ideal and enterprise for which the church stands," Bishop Paul B. Kern, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, told the Third South Carolina Interdenominational Conference in speaking on the subject, "The Church's Stake in the Temperance Issue."

Bishop Kern's address, the principal one on the program, was preceded by the message of Dr. J. C Roper, president of the conference, who declared that repeal has failed and that prohibition "is by far the most successful measure ever enacted or tried."

The conference was opened with brief talks by Mr. J. J. Lawton, of Hartsville, prominent Baptist layman, and Dr. C. E. Burts, minister of St. Matthews and dry leader, who urged their hearers to continue the fight against liquor with unabated zeal.

Bills for Appearance Found Largest for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Men of this city spent $128,000 more upon their personal appearance during 1931 than did the women, according to figures just released here, which show that women spent $358,000 in the city's 69 beauty parlors, and men spent $486,000 in its 303 barber shops.

Total expenditures in 862 service establishments, hotels and places of amusement were $7,234,000. Richmond's 16 hotels reported $1,514,000 in total receipts, with a pay roll of $542,000 and 792 full-time workers.

PWA Building Money Allotted South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State of South Carolina has been allotted $976,000 out of a total of $3,831,700 grants made for 25 non-federal projects in 17 states, information received here from the Public Works Administration revealed. The money is for the purpose of making improvements and additions to state institutions, principally the state hospital and allied establishments, which will receive $650,000 of the total. Other institutions to be benefited by the PWA loans are the South Carolina Training School at Clinton and the School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Springs. The State Penitentiary will also come in for a portion of the funds.

Support Promised Utilities Purchase By TVA Director

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, power director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, appeared today at a hearing before the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission involving the sale to the TVA of privately owned utility properties of Knoxville, and told reporters he was prepared to testify in support of the transaction. Attorneys for two stockholders and a group of ice and coal companies objecting to approval of the sale had asked that Mr. Lilienthal be present.

The Tennessee Public Service Company rested its case yesterday after testimony was offered to show that the sale is "clearly in the public interest."

The hearing also embraces arguments of objectors to the transaction. The company seeks to dispose of properties in and around Knoxville to the TVA for $6,191,000.

Mayor John T. O'Connor of Knoxville, outlining the deal as a part of the program to give his city TVA power, told the commission that delay in consummating the sale "is costing us $2500 a day over there at Knoxville and it doesn't 'set' well with us." Mayor O'Connor declared that Knoxville electricity users, by his estimate, would save $800,000 annually and that the city government would save $50,000, under TVA rate schedules, and added: "That seems to me to be clearly in the public interest."

Cabinet Gets Confidence Vote

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 10 (By U. P.)—The Cabinet whose resignation was refused by President Benavides had its vote of confidence yesterday, although Congress acquiesced in the resolution without a legal quorum.

London Opens Traffic Artery In Its Public Works Program

Silvertown Way, As It Is Called, Quickens Access, Through Densely Populated Area, to Docks Where Rich Cargoes Arrive

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Silvertown Way, a commanding arterial road just completed in London, has inaugurated a new policy of public works activity on the part of the British Government.

Silvertown Way is something London is proud of. It cuts right athwart densely populated slums to give new and splendid access to docks through which £400,000,000 of traffic passes annually.

The wide open vistas of Britain's major port and mighty shipping which its tall viaducts afford, are symbolical of something else besides. They stand for a new and broadened policy which the British Government has decided to adopt in speeding up public works throughout the United Kingdom, from Land's End to John O' Groats.

The British Government, in fact, has come round to the view long pressed upon it by Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberals that in increased public works expenditure lies one of the keys to the restoration of trade activity generally.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the recently appointed Minister of Transport, who is now responsible for the carrying out of this policy so far as roads are concerned, is himself a young and energetic Liberal, who intends to make the most of his great opportunity in this respect.

Speaking at the opening of Silvertown Way, Mr. Hore-Belisha made a characteristically outspoken statement upon the question. He began by claiming the work as proof that a democracy is still quite as capable as is a dictatorship of putting through great undertakings of the kind. He went on to refer to the fact that a fund of £60,000,000 can now be spent annually on British roads.

"I announce to you," he continued, "the policy that will be pursued under my administration. I shall make grants from that fund for roads which fulfill the most modern requirements. I shall give preference to works of utility which have in them the germs of imagination and foresight. I believe that we should open our eyes to see the grandeur and importance of the communications which we are constructing. All great ages have been memorable for their architectural and engineering triumps. This is such an age, and I shall use the road fund in an endeavor to fulfill it."

Railroad Economy in France

French railroads are making intensive efforts to effect economies in operation and reduce rising deficits and also to reduce the time between more important stations by increased use of motorized equipment.

PORTRAIT
OF A MAN WHO—

USED TO GROUCH ABOUT "HOTEL FOOD"

Now note the smile of supersatisfaction! As ever the Commodore "crack regiment"—a kitchen brigade 200 strong—goes over the top. Jaded appetites perk up when favorite dishes arrive in piping hot perfection and everything is at its appetizing best. That's why the Commodore is New York's foremost eating place.

So those who demand the best of food and service always choose New York's most convenient and most reasonable, fine hotel.

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BOWMAN-BILTMORE HOTELS CORP.
David B. Mulligan, President
Frank J. Crohan, Vice President

Takes the COMPLEX out of COMPLEXION CARE..

Elaborate treatment unnecessary when you use a soap that's really fine

I'M ALL primped up to go places. Yet would you believe it...I'm ready half an hour before HE's due to ring the bell!

But this time a month ago HE would have been waiting — waiting while I still made frantic passes at my complexion, trying to make it look respectable.

But that was before I tried Roger & Gallet Soap. Marvelous, the way it takes the *complex* out of complexion care. Really there's nothing else you need to use to keep your skin clear, smooth and divinely soft.

It not only saves your face when you're dashing from date to date, but it saves your money too. Everyone thinks you use expensive creams and lotions but you and your pocketbook know differently.

35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents

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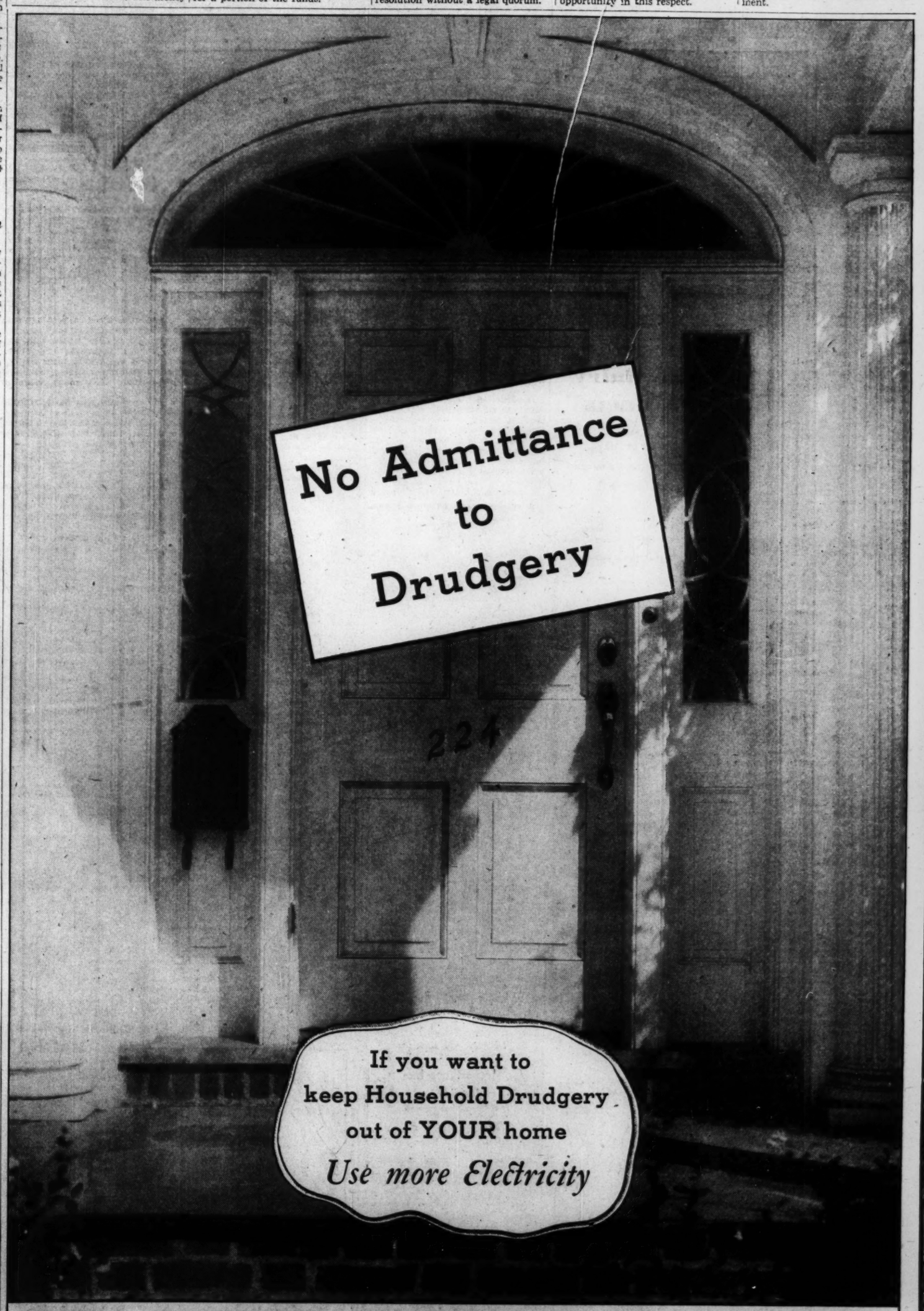

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Movie Clean-Up Helps Prevent Crime

Crusade for Cleaner and Better Pictures, Especially Those Where Children Comprise the Audiences, Aims at Heart of Problem—Legitimate Theater Also a Doubtful Influence—Hollywood Realizes It Must Change

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation an understanding of other countries. At the same time these reels are criticized as among the greatest offenders in putting gruesome scenes on the screen. We have had vivid picture reporting of the confessions by criminals in capital crimes. Only recently theaters everywhere in the United States have seen a man accused of participation in the kidnaping and death of the Lindbergh child.

That this sort of publicity does not act as a deterrent is indicated by the increasing number of kidnapings during the last two years; rather does motion-picture reporting of such criminal activities tend to inflame the potential offender, even while they leave the normal individual nauseated.

How a large part of the public feels about such irresponsible sensationalism is shown by the attitude in Indianapolis recently when members of the family of John Dillinger made an appearance in a vaudeville theater. After a first day of crowded houses the audiences began to dwindle, proving that only a small minority of persons had sufficient morbid curiosity to patronize the dubious enterprise.

Public Soon Disgusted

Tentative engagements in other cities were canceled, leaving only one date at a small county fair in Ohio. None of the regular vaudeville circuits offered contracts. That this sort of thing is bad business for the theater is indicated by the attitude of the film trade press in opposing the attempts of quick-profit seekers within the industry to capitalize crime in the face of the screen's avowed aim to present clean entertainment.

General condemnation followed the release by two news reel companies of films showing Dillinger's body on a morgue slab.

The motion picture industry has definitely refused to assume responsibility for the effect of films upon juveniles. Motion pictures cannot be made as an industry practice for child audiences, it is declared. Some pictures are suitable for child and adult alike when the child is accompanied by someone who can answer questions truthfully and so supply the incomplete juvenile experience with a viewpoint corrective of the social distortions that creep into most films.

Child Does Not Understand

Such distortions are seldom challenged and hardly ever noticed by adults, being taken for granted as part of the vagaries of fictional entertainment. But unmatured minds are troubled by human relations on the screen that they do not half understand, and therefore may misconstrue.

The following conversation, overheard in a motion picture theater by the writer, may serve to illustrate the whole problem. On the screen a man is shown talking with a woman in the woman's room.

The man has just said:

"I'm going to leave my wife."

The child—(girl of 10) "Why does he say that?"

Mother—"Sh!"

Child—"But she's his wife, isn't she?"

—"If you don't keep still I shan't bring you to the movies again."

The child subsided and gazed at the picture through the rest of its unrolling fascinated by the moving images, laughing at the more obvious funmaking, but apparently as puzzled as ever for a clue to the meaning of it all.

Not Always Easy to Explain

Could the child be given any understanding of the irregular relationships which were being discussed in the picture? Probably not. The mother, if she explained at all, might invent some fiction to explain what the child had seen and heard. And it is not impossible that an older girl who had seen the same picture later gave the younger one a version closer to the actuality than the mother's but still far from any balanced social understanding of the situation.

According to the police and social workers, every delinquent juvenile—and every sub-normal adult for that matter—is an actively potential criminal. Wherever there is a tendency toward juvenile delinquency it is increased in some measure by indiscriminate attendance at motion picture shows, it has been established by the findings of the Motion Picture Research Council of New York, published by the Macmillan Company.

These findings are summarized in "Our Movie-Made Children," by Mr. Henry James Forman. Spokesmen for the film industry insist that the council's researches, covering the work of 20 expert investigators over a period of four years, deal rather heavily in the examination of so-called defective children.

Delinquents of Chief Concern

But this contention would seem actually to strengthen the council's statements as to the relation of movies and crime causation. For it is the delinquent and underprivileged children that constitute a chief concern for those who seek solutions of the problem of juvenile offenders.

An inquiry made in Chicago covering the theatergoing of several thousand children, showed that their parents had a knowledge of the character of less than 2 per cent of the films that these children attended.

Alexander Pope touched the root of this whole question in his verses:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Manager Understands Danger

"Our Movie-Made Children" contains brief biographies of many youngsters who, either neglected or only partly understood at home, found the movie a glamorous school in the arts of getting something for nothing. To boys and girls on the loose, the motion picture theater is not a wholesome influence, it is tacitly admitted by the motion picture people themselves, in their anxiety to avoid being held responsible for ideas that minors absorb in distorted form in the theater when they are unaccompanied by responsible adults.

It is in recognition of this fact that it is illegal in some states for children under 16, when they are unaccompanied by responsible adults, to enter a theater. This regulation is observed by most theater managers, while a few are known to look the other way when small boys and girls hang around the entrance and beg adult strangers to sponsor them at the ticket gate.

Once inside, these youngsters go their own way laughing over the smart way they have evaded the law. And it might not be too much to suspect that this little adventure in doing what is forbidden contributes to their growing contempt for forces designed as safeguards to social welfare, property rights and civilized behavior.

In passing, it should be noted that many observers say the legitimate theater has become so much worse than the average motion picture entertainment that no child or adolescent should be taken to a play that has not been previously investigated. Only theaters that are conducted solely in the interests of children are trusted by these observers to provide children with desirable entertainment in the way of plays and puppet shows. That the need for these is apparent is indicated by the fast increasing number of theaters especially for children.

The program of the Parents' Magazine may be taken as typical of methods of wise supervision of children's movie-going. It starts with the obvious proposition that the problem is at all times a matter of parental responsibility. Nothing can take the place of that, and when that is not accepted one comes up against a blank wall.

Every community, in the opinion of Mr. George J. Hecht, publisher of the magazine, should have an inter-organization film committee or council, consisting of representatives of as many of the educational, civic, social and religious agencies of the community as possible. Too often such committees are limited to a single group, and so fail of their full effect, he warns, adding that every effort should be made to enlarge the membership of the inter-organization committee. The combined weight of such a committee has been found immensely impressive to the local theaters and insures the newspaper support which is quite essential.

Easy to Make a Beginning

A beginning can be made by assuring the theater manager of the committee's support of one or two programs a week made up of films that have been approved for family audiences. Lists of such films are published by half a dozen national groups.

That a great deal can be done in this way has repeatedly been proved, for ways have been found, even by managers who at first protested that their hands were tied by block-booking contracts, to provide programs for which there was a specific demand and an assured audience.

Mr. Hecht says in conclusion:

"In the battle for a clean-up of the motion picture situation, the discriminating public, a distinct minority, will for some time be retarded in its work by the lag of the apathetic majority. . . . Now with 18,000-odd theaters in existence, over 15,000 are independently operated. These independently managed theaters are the most fertile field for film committee work as herein outlined.

"If only one-third of that number of managers learn that the family night really pays, they will immediately demand more and more wholesome pictures from the producers."

Japan Makes More Chemicals

Expansion of Japan's chemical industry is strikingly reflected in its foreign trade in chemicals and allied products which was valued at $13,700,000 during the first six months of this year, an increase of 130 per cent over the similar 1932 period.

American Legion Builds on Youth To Defeat Crime

Devotes Two Programs to Making of Better Citizenship

By Russell Cook
Director, National Americanism Commission, The American Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The program of the American Legion is dedicated in its entirety to that of service. Two of the major programs of the American Legion are Americanism and child welfare. The objective of these two programs is to give every boy and girl an equal opportunity and to create in them a sense of appreciation for the Government of the United States.

The legion, with its membership of 880,000, and the auxiliary with a membership of 400,000, have worked consistently and earnestly in the promotion of these two activities as a means toward the building of better citizens and a direct means of reducing juvenile delinquency and crime.

We are convinced that the major cause of crime is the broken home, lack of educational facilities for many children, and the failure to keep the child occupied profitably during his leisure time. With this in mind, in 1925, by popular subscription, and endowment fund of $5,000,000 was raised by the legion to be expended in the interest of needy children.

Interest Only Is Used

However, the principal of this fund has been kept intact. The interest accruing annually is used by the national child welfare division of the American Legion in the promotion of its child welfare programs. The child welfare division has sponsored uniform child welfare laws in many states, participated in the recent White House conference on child welfare, and has been an outstanding leader in the field of juvenile assistance nationally.

It has a threefold program in dealing with needy children which it feels helps combat the spread of juvenile delinquency. First it seeks to keep the home of the child intact. If it cannot do that, it endeavors to arrange for suitable foster parents. If it fails there, institutional care for the child is provided.

Reports at national headquarters of the legion show expenditure of $727,537 in 1933 for direct relief of children. It is estimated that if all the 10,000 posts of the legion and units of the auxiliary reported, that their expenditures would be over $2,000,000 a year in child relief.

How Legion Favors Child

The child welfare program of the legion, sponsored in various state legislatures, includes such objectives as the minimum age when a child may be withdrawn from school, establishment of juvenile courts, probation for youthful offenders, and many other worthy objectives.

The law and order committee of the legion will report to the Miami national convention, Oct. 22-25, that education is one of the most effective means of reducing juvenile delinquency. This report is expected to mean a continuation of the educational program sponsored by the national Americanism commission and the national child welfare divisions for the coming year.

The American Legion has long been interested in education. In fact, education and child welfare are two of the cardinal purposes for the existence of the legion. One of the outstanding educational programs of the legion is American Education Week, which is sponsored jointly by the legion, the National Education Association and the United States Office of Education. On this occasion the attention of the public is focused upon the public schools, their needs, and the contribution they are making to society.

Extends Help to Schools

Just this year the legion has extended its efforts to keep the schools open and the teachers paid. In practically every state the legion has formed a committee on education to work in coöperation with the state board of education and education officials. A like program was carried on down through the posts, which coöperated with school authorities, parent-teacher associations and other groups interested in education. Of these endeavors Mr. J. C. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, said:

"The educators throughout the nation are proud of the coöperation of the legion in promoting education."

The legion is well aware of the fact that the coming generation as well as the present will face a problem of having more leisure. The failure to prepare for such a condition will unquestionably bring disaster. What to do with leisure time has become a problem and requires the attention of all persons interested in the welfare of the nation.

As a solution, the American Legion has turned to the support of the Boy and Girl Scout movements, 4-H Clubs, the Junior Squadron of the legion, and many other wholesome youth organizations sponsoring a constructive program. We are thoroughly convinced that the boys and girls availing themselves of membership in these organizations and living up to their principles and codes, will make a constructive contribution to society when they grow to manhood and womanhood.

Annually the legion conducts a national junior baseball program that attracts approximately 500,000 boys under 17. This program is under the careful guidance of legionnaires and every effort is made to teach these young athletes lessons in citizenship and sportsmanship. There are many who feel the age limit is too low for entry into the legion tournament. It is my hope to see it raised at the Miami convention to 18 years to take care of more boys.

The American Legion realizes that the future of this nation depends upon the boys and girls of today. It is in them that we place our faith. It is through our constructive child welfare and Americanism programs that we feel they will receive lessons in good citizenship and Americanism that will prove beneficial to them in later life.

Pictures Affect All Youth

FROM practical experience with the effects of motion pictures depicting crime on young audiences, many social workers and others point out harmful influences of such entertainment. Two comments are selected from many made to The Christian Science Monitor and presented anonymously by request of the writers:

By an Official in a Juvenile Court

I could cite a thousand instances in which socially unbalanced motion pictures have been a determining factor in juvenile delinquency cases. By films of this character I mean those which emphasize gangster activities, which cast a glamour about criminals, which represent people obtaining riches without work, and which romanticize immorality. On the other hand motion pictures that contain a balanced representation of life exercise a powerful influence for good upon the young. A responsible control of juvenile theatergoing by parents and the community is indicated as necessary.

By a Former Motion Picture Executive

The motion picture conducted for private profit and with too little regard for the public good is rearing up a Frankenstein that the schools and the churches will contend against with an ever-increasing futility. The movies are largely responsible for the looseness of thinking that has come into the national life, and out of this looseness can come not only license of behavior but lawlessness.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Oct. 20, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO — Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY — Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

TUPPER LAKE—Monday, Oct. 15, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc-211m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

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HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

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New Zealand

AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Way Is Reopened To Fox as Power In Movie Industry

Supreme Court Decision Gives Him Control of Disputed Patents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Mr. William Fox, motion picture producer who told a United States Senate Committee some months ago that financial interests in New York City had ousted him from the position of leadership he held in the industry with which his name had almost become synonymous, has won a decision from the United States Supreme Court that is seen here today as reinstating him in his old-time influence in matters relating to the silver screen.

The decision sustains Mr. Fox's claim to patents of fundamental importance in modern motion picture production and holds other motion picture interests that have been using these patents have infringed Mr. Fox's rights.

It upholds a decision handed down by the United States Court of Appeals two years ago in favor of American Tri-Ergon Corporation, in which Mr. Fox has a controlling interest. Paramount-Publix Corporation, Radio-Keith-Orpheum, Radio Corporation of America, Photophones and Western Electric Company were the defendants.

Mr. Fox could not be reached for comment today, but at the offices of Hirsh, Newman, Reass and Becker, his attorneys, it was said that no decision had yet been reached as to whether suits for damages for alleged infringement of patents would be instituted against the defendants.

The patents in question were granted for a fly-wheel and a double-print process in 1929 and 1931, respectively, Mr. G. Rosenblatt, one of the attorneys, said. The fly-wheel is used both in taking and showing motion pictures, therefore, the decision affects both producers and exhibitors, he held. The double-print is used by producers and film companies, he said.

The inventions were the result of research by three Germans, Mr. Hans Vogt, Mr. Joseph Massolle and Mr. Josef Engl, who came to this country to market the devices 10 years ago. Several motion picture producers turned the German inventors down, but Mr. Fox saw the possibilities of their devices. The patents are owned by the American Tri-Ergon Corporation.

U. S. Files Suit in Alabama To Enforce NRA Silk Code

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 10 (AP)—The United States Government yesterday filed suit in the United States District Court here against the Atmore Silk Mills, Inc., of Atmore, Ala., asking an injunction to prevent the mills from allegedly underpaying and overworking employees in violation of the NRA silk throwing code.

The suit charges that many of the 125 employees are worked as much as 50 hours a week, at a wage of $3.50 weekly, in violation of the code. The Government also seeks to get $7000 from the corporation to pay back wages allegedly due employees.

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Method Sought To Keep Danube Open All Winter

Soviet Plan of Keeping Rivers Free of Ice to Be Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALATZ, Roumania—Efforts are to be made to maintain freight traffic all winter on the Danube River, between Vienna and the Black Sea, according to a decision of the International Danube Committee at its sitting here.

Since the realization of this plan requires that a track be kept free from ice, traffic experts are to be sent to the Soviet Republic to study the methods used by the Russians for keeping their navigable rivers open in the winter.

The movement of freight up and down the Danube is much cheaper than shipping it by train and no less than six states profit from this waterway, but for several months each year traffic is stopped by the ice.

It is realized that great difficulties have to be faced in undertaking the scheme to keep the river open because usually the river does not freeze over solidly, but is covered with large quantities of loose ice floating rapidly down stream. It is not easy to see how ice breakers can keep a channel open under such conditions and ordinary freight boats cannot long withstand the strain of this floating ice.

Southern Symphony Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—With Henry Hadley as guest conductor, the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra opened its fall-winter season here Oct. 2, playing at Duke University. An additional feature was the appearance of Miss Alice Tulley, operatic soprano, as soloist, presenting von Cluck's "Divinity Dusty."

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Sardines

SOMETIMES there was an even, sometimes an odd number in the tin. It made a great difference. Jane always served them, lifting them gently out of the oil and arranging neat rows on the white and gold Limoges plate. Mary looked on, her hands held tight together in her lap, trying not to let an eager look shine through her pince-nez. From the moment Jane opened the tin Mary knew what was in both their minds, an apprehension, a shade of worry that there would be an odd number. If there was, she or Jane would finish their meal, one of them with a halo, and the other feeling as though she were a glutton. It was very wearing, this unselfishness between them, and almost tangible at meal-times.

Although Jane had opened dozens of tins by now, and Mary had watched her every time, holding her napkin in mid-air, breathlessly ready if a spot of oil should drop on the table, yet neither of them could guess whether there was going to be an even or an odd number until the first layer had swum out of the tin. Then they calculated quickly, silently, and felt relieved or awkward.

They made such a delightful supper. Perhaps a little extravagant, a whole tin for two people, but Jane said it could be done. She knew. She managed the housekeeping money. Mary had always been treated as a child. Now, at fifty-four, she was still a baby to Jane, ten years older. They sat at opposite ends of the huge shiny table in the red-papered dining room, under the eyes of framed grandfathers and great-grandfathers, and grandmothers, convinced of their virtue, and Mary said: "No, Jane, that is quite sufficient for me. You have the odd one."

"Certainly not, Mary. I've got all I require."

"Well, let us eat what we have on our plate and decide later."

* * *

YES, PERHAPS THAT was best. Both sisters ate slowly, delicately. Their knives hardly clashed on the china at all. Only the faintest chink now and then in the silence of the room. In the tin the three remaining sardines lay glistening, blue-yellow. Jane could never bring herself to divide them straight away to the last one. If she left three until the final argument, it didn't make it so uncomfortable for the one who got two. But to put just one, the last one, on a plate while the other plate stared and stared, empty,—no it couldn't be done.

Mary looked at the tails totting up on the side of her plate.

"Jane, don't they remind you, the way they glitter, of that queer picture of Mr. Sickert's in the Academy?"

"Three Herrings on a Plate?"

"Was it?"

"Yes. Very odd, I thought. I don't know what the Royal Academy is coming to. I saw none of Mr. Farquharson's dear sheep in snow this year."

"No." Mary cut off the tail of her fourth. "There was sunlight all over their scales."

"Yes. Like Mentone." Jane walked down the parade, past Rumpelmayer's. Blue the sea. The mountains above Gorbio hazy with distance and sunlight—

Mary's tongue crushed a little succulent piece against the roof of her mouth.

"Do you know, Jane, I think these are finer than usual. Are they Spanish?"

Jane examined the tin.

"No, Portugal."

"Portugal?" Mary went years away. Lisbon. She walked up the Avenida under the palms and down the other side. The sun was hot on her back and her palms were moist in gloves. Far out on the yellow Tagus the scarlet sails of feluccas—

"Yes, Mary; that's what it says on the tin."

"Like the little ones we ate in the café at Setubal."

"What, dear?"

"Nothing. I was just thinking."

ONLY ONE LEFT now on Jane's plate. None on Mary's.

"Now, Mary, I'm going to give you the two little ones and I'll have the one big one."

"You know quite well they're all the same size."

"Indeed, they're not."

"Pass me the tin, dear, and let me look."

"I shall not. I'm helping them, not you."

Silly of Mary. Jane poked in the tin with the long silver fork. She swallowed sharply, leaving her mouth dry. The gas mantle above them popped with excitement through the bead-fringed shade. Mary twisted her cameo brooch with nervous fingers and tried to look firm and defiant.

"Now, Mary!"

"No, Jane."

"Yes."

"No."

Jane was cunning. She put down her fork.

"I think I've had enough, too. We'll give them to Tabitha."

Tabitha looked up from her cushion by the fireplace and opened her mouth in a soundless miaou. Mary was horrified.

"Not all three!"

Pop went the gas mantle, scandalized.

"Well, if you'll have one, I'll have one and Tabitha—"

"Yes, Jane. I think that would be better."

Quickly Mary spread a piece of newspaper on the floor and handed Tabitha a Limoges plate. The cat in grandmother's portrait over the mantelpiece looked down enviously and saw Tabitha bowed over the sardine. Mary and Jane ate the last two in silence. Their eyes had an inward look.

"I really think, Jane, these are quite the best we've had."

"Quite."

Tabitha sat up and began to clean the oil off her whiskers. Jane and Mary patted their lips with their napkins; then they folded the napkins neatly and slipped them through silver rings. Jane said grace.

A delicious supper, wasn't it?

J. W. P.

Cushendall Days

YEARS ago, when I was first under the spell of her charming verses, I wrote to Moira O'Neill expressing my delight in her glen poems, and I spoke of myself apologetically as an obtrusive stranger. After much traveling of our letters, for we were half the world away from each other, there came a reply from Moira O'Neill, which began delightfully, "My dear obtrusive stranger, I wish there were more of you."

With its flowers, its glens, its mountains, and sea, and its stories and songs, Cushendall is an ideal place for a long tarry, and I am always looking forward to the time when I may tarry there for a season at least. But if I wait too long before I take you to my own home, you will put it down to inhospitality and a lack of desire to entertain you, and I shall bid you come at once. . . .

In all probability we shall have missed one of the two trains that go daily to my village, so we shall go over by jaunting car, and as we drive, I will tell you of the irregularity of the railway service—I have yet to know why they call the afternoon train "the quarter past four train"—it leaves at ten minutes to five. The station-master has, as you may imagine, little enough to do in this out-of-the-way place, but he holds his office in high esteem. One day last spring, a vain hope to find a general time table took me over to the little station, and I greeted Mr. Bell cordially, "How are you, Mr. Bell?" "How do you do," Mr. Bell returned. "Your tongue I know, but your face and name are strange." "I am Miss Thompson. I was here a long time some years ago." "Not Miss Thompson out of America?" "Yes." "Shake hands again." Then to make talk I said, "I am very sorry you didn't remember me, Mr. Bell, you were one of the first persons for whom I inquired." Then indeed did I feel my inconsequence, when Mr. Bell said grandly, "Although we were fast friends, we didn't get speaking much together, and what with this public life and all the bustle and stir, I can't be remembering everybody."

Now here in this village, I am at home in every corner, and almost by every fire. When I come in from a round, and am asked where I have been, it is very likely I'll say, "I climbed to Mitchell's forth, then went by McKevoon's loaming, crossed Sally's fort stick over the burn, and came home by Narclay's meadow." "And did you get seeing anyone?" "I met the McGeehan's ones and had a 'crack' with Mary Hagan."

It is in a house like this, a two-cornered, thatch-roofed house, that I live with Maryanne and Rose, in whom some of my friends are most kindly interested. Here we sit by the peat fire, here the neighbors come on their kail-yee, which is an evening visit.

After the friends are gone, Rose will inquire, "Had you good crack the night?" And I usually answer, "Och, the best." Any captious remarks are not encouraged, because I remember once when I said, referring to a man who usually talks well, "Francis was very bad crack the night," Rose remarked, "You're not always good crack yourself." The justice of the rebuke I was not slow to grant.—From "A Book of Hours," by ELLEN THOMPSON. (New York: Forrest Press.)

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA VIELLÉE *(Evening)*: *From a Charcoal Study by Jean François Millet*

MUCH of the work of Jean François Millet is characterized by a spirit of bleakness. Especially in the series of peasant studies, which were begun about 1848, is found this tendency towards depicting the pathos of the peasant's life—of winning from the earth a meager living, of forcing tired hands to the plough, of living close to the soil. "La Viellée," however, catches its subjects in a tranquil mood. The peasant mother, after her day's work in the fields beside the men, sews while her child sleeps peacefully. There is none of the activity of such studies as "The Mower" or "Woman Shearing Sheep"; but the strong, rough hands plying the needle indicate a life of toil.

Jean François Millet was born in the hamlet of Gruchy in 1814, the eldest son of a peasant proprietor. The engravings in an illustrated Bible gave him his first taste for art, and he early showed his interest in drawing by making rough charcoal sketches in his free hours. Recognizing his son's talent, the father decided to take him to Cherbourg to inquire into the possibilities of developing it. He began his studies with Mouchel, a Cherbourg artist, but three years later, on the death of his father, he returned to Gruchy to manage the farm. His grandmother recognized that his heart was not in these affairs, however, and she soon ordered the young artist back to his studies, declaring that it had been his father's wish that he become a painter. Shortly afterwards he received a scholarship to study in Paris.

After much hesitation, he chose Delaroche for his instructor, but the young rustic left his studio after an altercation and rented one with a friend, Louis Alexandre Marolle. The two were in financial straits most of the time and Millet sold some of his paintings for five francs. Little of his work during this period was of great value. He left Paris for a time, but returned after several years in Greville and during his second stay he managed to gain some recognition. In 1849 he left Paris to settle in Barbizon, and it was there during the last twenty-five years of his life that he produced those great paintings of peasant life for which we remember him today. He turned entirely to those types with which his early youth had been spent, but depicting them without the romantic aura which other artists tended to throw upon rustic characters.

Through French Waterways

WE WERE traveling at a good speed, winding in and out through the loneliest bits of Languedoc, all creating a most unusual panorama. I was thankful for the gift of eyes.

And then, to conclude an afternoon of great brilliance, followed that delicious cool of eventide as the slight breeze made atmosphere so considerate in comparison with the fierce glare. The sun set in a ruby disc, with an indescribable harmony around of purple mountains, blue hills, and green canal. A most memorable impression to preserve in mind for years that must be lived! Until that occasion all one's career of cruising had been on a certain level, but now it was raised to the sublime. Let us leave it at that: no words, no artistry, can ever cope with the grandeur or beauty of the scene.

It fell a soft darkness just as we came to the last lock, and I wondered if they would let us through; but mark what happened.

A lovely environment not unusually means delightful natives; and so it was down here.

"Monsieur," the éclusier hailed, "there's a dépêche waiting for you at Homps."

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly! 'The yak Charmina.' They're keeping open the Bureau de Poste till you arrive."

"But . . . how d'you know?"

"The postmistress has telephoned down to the lock. Be sure and call as soon as you arrive."

Now, who would have thought officialdom could be so considerate? Who could have expected a country post office to take that amount of trouble for a strange foreigner? . . .

It was a message from my nephew on the Riviera to say he would join Charmina at Sête, and even if unable to speak English I think that, womanlike, the postmistress must have guessed how important that dépêche might be to our plans.—E. KEBLE CHATTERTON, in "To the Mediterranean in 'Charmina.'" (London: Rich & Cowan.)

True Organ Music

THE compositions of Saint-Saëns and César Franck give evidence of orchestral influence, although in the character of the composition only. Between this and the attempt at orchestral imitation lies a gulf which neither composer ever desired or essayed to cross. Particularly do the works of Saint-Saëns reveal characteristics of color and invention which are found in all the compositions of this most versatile of contemporary writers. And it is noteworthy that of all his published organ works only the first—the *Bénédiction nuptiale*—and the last—the *Marche réligieuse*—suggest in their title ecclesiastical influence. The *Rhapsodies*—the *Fantasies*—all are distinctly secular in character, albeit of great interest. And it must be confessed that they exhibit less of what we are accustomed to call "organ style," despite their remarkable effectiveness.

Again, with the exception of some pieces contained in the admirable collection for harmonium, none of the compositions of César Franck appear to have been conceived expressly for church use. But the spiritual quality of the *Prière*—of the *Chorales*—is unmistakable. With the two later *Symphonies* of Widor they stand as masterpieces of organ literature of surpassing worth. In them are manifest the intense religious, not to say ecstatic fervor of their composer's life.

Guilmant's fame will rest, not only upon his original works for the organ, but upon his editing of masterpieces of earlier schools of all countries. With broadly catholic taste he made these works practical for performance today without causing them to suffer the slightest loss of their inherent simplicity and sincerity.

Widor in his last two *Symphonies*—the *Symphonie gothique* and the *Symphonie romane*—has expresed his profound conviction that true organ music must be inspired by religious melodies, and thereby consecrated to the church. While these compositions demand for their full effect characteristics of organ specification and construction and acoustic conditions seldom found in this country, those who have heard them achieve the effect conceived by the composer cannot fail to be deeply impressed by them.

Beginning with Vierne, and continuing through the more recent compositions of Roger Ducasse and Georges Jacob, we observe that these composers have been deeply affected by the same progressive tendency in modality and harmonization which is characteristic of what we call the "modern French school." Particularly in the case of the latter composer is exhibited a predilection for "effects" which have their origin in contemporary orchestral writing, rather than in the organ compositions previously put forth by the French or any other school. In no case, however, are these compositions conceived for any type of instrument but the one commonly built in France, and which is the subject of our study.—WALLACE GOODRICH, in "The Organ in France." (Boston: The Boston Music Company.)

The Inspiration of Prophecy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE manifestation of the power of Spirit is not limited to any age or race, it should not be deemed incredible that revelation with its concomitant gift of prophecy should appear in the twentieth century. That a woman should be its mouthpiece is quite in keeping with what is foreshadowed in the Scriptures and made manifest in the part woman has taken and is taking in the spiritual development of the race. And so, as Mary Baker Eddy's reception of the revelation of the Christ Science had nothing in it of the supernatural, but was a divinely natural experience resulting from her close walk with God, so her steadily developing gift of prophetic insight was in no wise supernatural, no mystical charism, but the enlightenment of a high degree of spirituality. One so spiritually endowed, who listened so continually for and so steadfastly obeyed, the "still small voice" of divine direction, could not fail of intuition and assurance which pass mere human understanding.

Mrs. Eddy foresaw the conflict which would take place as humanity advanced in the understanding of Truth, and therefore denied scientifically and emphatically the claims of matter as causation, power, or law. But while the conflict was clearly foreseen, the ultimate triumph of the Christ-idea is constantly foretold and inspiringly held up for our comfort throughout her writings, based as they are upon Scriptural authority, including the great Exemplar's revelation and demonstration of spiritual law. In verification of Mrs. Eddy's teaching is the acknowledgment in some churches of the need for spiritual healing, together with their effort to investigate the subject, and the awareness now evident in the medical profession that spiritual power is often effective in the healing art where all material means have failed.

Is not the realism of Christianity what the world has so sorely needed and still needs in order to achieve peace, security, and the joyous sense of dominion which is man's birthright? To recognize the spiritual selfhood, never originating in, or dependent on, or governed by matter, is to find true being and to learn to expose and cast out the material counterfeit. This blessed, constructive work is going forward continually in the study and practice of Christian Science.

The importance placed by Christ Jesus upon his works as illustrating and proving man's relation to divine Principle is attested in the passage recorded by John: "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him." His clear, scientific understanding of Mind's infinitude enabled him to see the material evidences of evil—sin and suffering—as misrepresentations of God's true and perfect creation, and he dispelled them with the authority of the truth about God and man in His likeness, the likeness of Mind. He never acknowledged that spiritual cause could engender a material effect or operate as material law.

In a thoroughly material age, when so-called science with its unprecedented skill was thought to be advancing the race, and was believed to be wholly incompatible with a spiritual concept of existence, the discovery of the divine Science underlying the Master's works and the practicality of his method for human need today was indeed revolutionary. But the trend of public thought is seen to be toward some recognition of spiritual causation, and the proof which Christian Science brings to verify the Master's works and to show that he looked to Mind as the sole creative power, is doing much to carry forward Mrs. Eddy's demonstration and to fulfill her prophecies. In the Preface to the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," are these beautiful words, written with prophetic assurance born of deep spiritual insight and experience, words which fittingly introduce the inspired message the book holds for the comfort and blessing of humanity (p. vii): "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day. So shone the pale star to the prophet-shepherds; yet it traversed the night, and came where, in cradled obscurity, lay the Bethlehem babe, the human herald of Christ, Truth, who would make plain to benighted understanding the way of salvation through Christ Jesus, till across a night of error should dawn the morning beams and shine the guiding star of being. The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

The Winter Garden

I HAVE often wondered that those who are like myself, and love to live in gardens, have never thought of contriving a winter garden, which should consist of such trees only as never cast their leaves. We have very often little snatches of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year, and have frequently several days in November and January that are as agreeable as any in the finest months. At such times, therefore, I think there could not be a greater pleasure than to walk in such a winter garden as I have proposed. In the summer season, the whole country blooms, and is a kind of a garden; for which reason we are not so sensible of those beauties that at this time may be everywhere met with; but when Nature is in her desolation, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees that smile amidst all the rigours of winter, and give us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is most dead and melancholy. I have so far indulged myself in this thought, that I have set apart a whole acre of ground for the execution of it. The walls are covered with ivy instead of vines. The laurel, the hornbeam, and the holly, with many other trees and plants of the same nature, grow so thick in it that you cannot imagine a more lively scene. The glowing redness of the berries with which they are hung at this time, vies with the verdure of their leaves. —JOSEPH ADDISON.

October Night

Round and white, the high moon shines,
A sailing disc above the pines.
It never seemed so cold before,
The river road on the valley floor.

Steep and dark, the hills rise high,
Towers climbing to the sky.
It never seemed so bright before,
The river road on the valley floor.

Along the way, the trees are all
Close together, dark and tall.
It never seemed so lone before,
The river road on the valley floor.

Now I cross the wooden bridge;
My footfalls echo to the ridge.
It never seemed so still before,
The river road on the valley floor.

At last I see my cabin light—
A ray of gladness through the night.
I never knew a spell before
Like October on the valley floor.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Profetisk inspiration

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

EFTERSOM manifestationen av Andens makt ej är begränsad till någon viss tid eller ras, borde det ej anses otroligt, att uppenbarelse med åtföljande profetisk gåva skulle kunna framträda i det tjugonde århundradet. Att en kvinna skulle bliva dess språkrör är helt i överensstämmelse med vad som förebådats i Skriften och manifesterats i den anpart kvinnan tagit och tager i släktets andliga utveckling. Och liksom Mary Baker Eddys mottagande av uppenbarelsen om Kristus-Vetenskapen icke innebär något övernaturligt, utan var en gudomligt naturlig erfarenhet, en följd av hennes nära umgängelse med Gud, var hennes gåva av profetisk insikt, som utvecklade sig i allt högre grad, på intet vis övernaturlig, ingen mystisk nådegåva, utan ljuset från en hög grad av andlighet. Den som var så andligt utrustad, som så oavlåtligt lyssnade till och så troget lydde den gudomliga ledningens "sakta susning", kunde ej gå miste om den intuition och visshet, som övergår blott och bar mänsklig förståelse.

Mrs. Eddy förutsåg den strid, som skulle komma att uppstå, i den mån mänskligheten gick framåt i förståelse av Sanningen, och hon förnekade därför vetenskapligt och kraftigt materiens anspråk på att vara orsak, makt eller lag. Men under det att striden var klart förutsedd, förutsäges och framhäves ständigt till vår tröst Kristus-idéns slutliga seger i alla hennes skrifter, vilka ju äro grundade på Skriftens auktoritet, inbegripande den store Förebildens uppenbarelse och demonstration av andlig lag. Ett bestyrkande av Mrs. Eddys lära ligger i det erkännande en del kyrkor giva åt behovet av andligt helande och i deras strävan att forska i detta ämne, ävensom i den övertygelse, som nu gör sig gällande inom det medicinska facket om att andlig makt ofta är effektiv i läkekonsten, när alla materiella medel svikit.

Är det icke det verkliga i kristendomen, som världen varit i så stort behov av och alltjämt behöver för att uppnå frid, trygghet och den glädjefyllda känslan av herravälde, som är människans bördsrätt. Att erkänna det andliga jaget, som aldrig har sitt ursprung i, aldrig är beroende av eller styres av materie är att finna det sanna värat och att lära sig avslöja och förkasta den materiella vrångbilden. Detta välsignade, uppbyggande arbete går ständigt framåt under studiet och tillämpandet av Kristen Vetenskap.

Den vikt Kristus Jesus fäster vid sina gärningar såsom belysande och bevisande människans samband med den gudomliga Principen bekräftas av följande ord, som Johannes återgiver: "Gör jag icke min Faders gärningar, så tron mig icke. Men gör jag dem, så tron gärningarna, om I än icke tron mig; då skolen I fatta och förstå, att Fadern är i mig och att jag är i Fadern". Hans klara vetenskapliga förståelse av Sinnets oändlighet satte honom i stånd att se de materiella vittnesbörden om det onda—synd och lidande—såsom förvrängningar av Guds sanna och fullkomliga skapelse, och han förjagade dem med den myndighet, som tillhör sanningen om Gud och människan såsom Hans likhet, likheten med Sinne. Han erkände aldrig, att en andlig orsak kunde frambringa en materiell verkan eller verka såsom materiell lag.

I en alltigenom materiell tidsålder, när den så kallade vetenskapen med sin exempellösa skicklighet ansågs föra släktet framåt och troddes vara helt oförenlig med en andlig uppfattning om tillvaron, var upptäckten av den gudomliga Vetenskap, som låg till grund för Mästarens gärningar, och det praktiska tillämpandet av hans metod med avseende på vad människorna behöva i våra dagar, verkligen revolutionerande. Men den allmänna tankeriktningen tyckes i någon mån luta åt erkännandet av andligt orsakande och det bevis, som Kristen Vetenskap giver för att bekräfta Mästarens gärningar och visa, att han vände sig till Sinne såsom den enda skapande makten, gör mycket för att föra Mrs. Eddys demonstration framåt och uppfylla hennes profetior. I Företalet till läroboken, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], återfinnes följande vackra ord, skrivna med profetisk övertygelse, framsprungen ur djup andlig insikt och erfarenhet, ord som på ett lämpligt sätt inleda det inspirerade budskap boken innehåller till tröst och välsignelse för mänskligheten (sid. vii): "Den vaksamme herden skönjer de första svaga morgonstrålarna, innan den nya dagen kommer i sin fulla glans. Så lyste den bleka stjärnan för herdeprofeterna; likväl trängde den fram genom natten och nådde dit, där i skyddad obemärkthet Betlehemsbarnet låg, den mänskliga förkunnaren av Kristus, Sanningen, som för en förmörkad förståelse skulle klargöra frälsningens väg genom Kristus, till dess att över villfarelsens natt en strålande morgon skulle randas och varats ledstjärna lysa. De Vise männen leddes till att se och följa denna den gudomliga Vetenskapens morgonstjärna, som upplyser vägen till evig harmoni".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Southeastern Conference Football—World Series Baseball—U. S. Open Polo

Templeton Wins Polo Title From Aurora, 10 to 7

Eastcott Beats Greentree in the Second Match of Waterbury Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 10—The Templeton team, with the lineup intact by which it won the United States open polo championship in 1932, won the title once more at International Field, Meadow Brook, yesterday, 10 to 7, defeating in the final the Aurora team, 1933 winner with one change in the lineup.

Meantime, on the adjoining Cochran Field, the second match of the Waterbury Cup series, the handicap section of the same tournament, went to Eastcott, largely though its handicap of six. They defeated Greentree, 15 to 14.

Templeton, with the Guest brothers, Michael G. Phipps, their nephew and Stewart B. Iglehart in the lineup, ran up a big lead at the start, but as the game proceeded, had more and more difficulty in holding the hard-riding players of the champions, with William Post 2d, the newcomer into the Aurora lineup, especially effective.

The better team play of the new champions finally prevented the work of Post and his associates, Seymour H. Knox, organizer of the team; James P. Mills and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., from overcoming the lead of 5 to 1, which Templeton made in the first three chukkers. Phipps and Post, each with four goals, were the leading scorers, but Winston Guest, both on attack and defense, was the individual star.

In the Waterbury game, Smith lived up to his reputation as a 10-goal player by scoring that number of goals for Greentree, while Gerald Balding added three more. But though the work of Smith enabled Greentree to get within one goal of a tie, they never got to even terms, largely through the fine play of the elder Hopping, both on attack and defense, and Eastcott ended the struggle with a margin of one goal.

United States Open Polo Championship
Final Round

Templeton	Aurora
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Seymour H. Knox
No. 2—Winston F. C. Guest	James P. Mills
No. 3—Stewart B. Iglehart	William Post 2d
Back—Raymond R. Guest	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Templeton 10, Aurora 7. Goals—Templeton: Phipps 4, W. Guest 3, Raymond Guest 2, Iglehart; Aurora: Post 4, Mills 2, Boeseke. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Elbridge T. Gerry. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Waterbury Memorial Cups—First Round

Eastcott	Greentree
No. 1—C. C. Crawford	John Hay Whitney
2—Earle W. Hopping	Cecil Smith
3—Earle A. S. Hopping	Gerald Balding
Back—Stephen Sanford	Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Eastcott 15, Greentree 14. Goals—Eastcott: Crawford 3, E. W. Hopping 5, E. A. S. Hopping, by handicap 6; Greentree: Whitney, Smith 10, Balding 3. Referee—William H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Hail the St. Louis Cardinals

WELL another World Series has come and gone and the St. Louis Cardinals are today enjoying the pleasure of being the best baseball team in the United States, which is the same as saying in the world. It took the limit of seven games to decide which team would succeed the New York Giants; but this is not to be wondered at as every time the Cardinals get into a World Series they seem to require the full number of games in order to win the title. This was the fifth time since 1926 that they had represented the senior organization in the big series and in the three years they won they took the full number of games to capture the title. The other times they played they lost, one of the series in four straight and the other in six games. Since 1922, when the best 4 out of 7 games was last adopted, there have been only two other series which have required the limit and those were in 1924 and 1925.

Good, Bad and Indifferent Baseball

In some ways this was one of the strangest World Series competitions yet held. The games were characterized by good, bad and indifferent baseball. Errors of commission as well as omission bobbed up quite frequently, and most of them figured largely in determining the result of the games. There were also a number of brilliant plays on the part of one or two individuals, White of Detroit making a great catch which undoubtedly saved one of the games for his team; Durocher's playing and unexpected batting giving the sixth game to the Cardinals; Goslin making a throw to the plate which saved another game for the Tigers; and a lightning double play, Collins to Durocher to Collins, standing out in another game.

Those Two Deans

To the Deans should go most of the credit for the victory. It was their pitching during the last three weeks of the regular season that carried the Cardinals by the New York Giants, and all of the games which St. Louis won in the big series were pitched by them. Never before have two brothers played such a prominent part in a major-league club's success as have these two from Oklahoma. Their work was all that could be asked for, and, considering the mishap which happened to Dizzy, his work in his last two appearances was truly remarkable. It will be a long time before any two other brothers hang up a record equal to that of Dizzy and Daffy Dean.

Fourth Defeat for the Tigers

This was the fourth time that the Detroit Tigers had had a chance at baseball's highest honors, and the result has been the same each time. Even when the great Ty Cobb was at his best and Hugh Jennings was pulling up all the grass around the third-base coaching line, the Tigers were unable to break through for a victory. When this series reached three victories to two in favor of the Tigers and Rowe was ready to pitch the sixth game, it looked as if the automobile city would capture the honors; but the younger Dean went out to battle against the Schoolboy, and the result was really the elimination of Detroit from the picture. That a team which the experts picked to finish fourth or fifth in the American League should not only win its league pennant but also win three of the seven World Series games shows what a splendid piece of work Manager Cochrane and his players did in 1934, even though they did not win the world title. Another year and the story may be different.

Sporting Around the Hub

WOMEN golfers tried the Scotch foursome, alternate drive system of competition, for the first time yesterday at the Charles River Country Club, and found it enjoyable. They were competing in the fifth annual tournament for the Townshend Cup, given five years ago by Hannah D. Townshend as a memorial to Fanny Colborn Osgood, who was the guiding light in Massachusetts women's golf. Rosamond Vahey, present Bay State champion, and Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., many times Massachusetts champion, gave Concord Country Club possession of the handsome trophy for a year when they compiled an 85 for a four-stroke margin on their nearest rivals, Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. and Mrs. Willie Howard of the home club.

* * *

Harvard will not join the new 150-pound football league which has been formed among Rutgers, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Princeton and Yale, it has been announced by William J. Bingham, director of athletics. Harvard declines on the ground that each game would necessitate a two-day trip if played away from Boston.

* * *

Reports that Babe Ruth will be signed as manager of the Boston Braves next season were denied last night by Ed Cunningham, secretary, representing the owner of the Boston club.

* * *

Because of the small seating capacity at Nickerson Field, the Boston College-Boston University football game, Nov. 17, has been shifted to Alumni Field, Newton, the home stadium of the Eagles. A special price of 50 cents has been arranged for students.

* * *

Football interest has become so keen at Boston University that Saturday's game against Tufts College has been set aside as "Home Coming Day," and special sections will be reserved for the graduates of the various departments.

* * *

After two weeks of strenuous practice sessions Coach Chet Delano reports that the Tufts freshman football team is rounding into shape. Although handicapped by a lack of material Coach Delano expects to field a formidable eleven against Lawrence Academy Friday.

* * *

Technology varsity and freshman soccer teams will see action this week-end. The varsity will play Yale at New Haven and the yearlings will take on Watertown High School at Watertown.

Golfers Refused Permission

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 10 (AP)—Gene Sarazen and Joe Kirkwood, touring American golf professionals, today were refused permission by the Victoria Golf Union to carry out an exhibition schedule prior to the centenary golf tournament late in November. The Victoria Union said it had made lavish preparations for the tournament and a tour now by Sarazen and Kirkwood would detract interest from the main event later on. Kirkwood, a native Australian, declared the decision was unsportsmanlike and calculated to ruin their tour. He hinted that they might decline now to play in the centenary tournament with the other American professionals who are coming here for a tour of the Antipodes.

Burnt Mills Team Wins Series

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Rallying after the midway point, the flashy Burnt Mills (N. J.) polo combination outrode the Mexican army team to score a 9-to-5 victory yesterday and bring the scheduled three-game series between the two quartets to abrupt conclusion at two victories to none. Led by the hard-riding Bud Combs of Pennsylvania Military College, the Americans tore into the Mexican defenses in the fourth chukker to score four goals after being on the short end of a 4-to-2 count earlier.

Eight Elevens Square Off In Southeastern

Tulane vs. Florida Stand-Out Football Game in That Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Eight Southeastern Conference elevens will square off in four intraconference football games Saturday as the championship race of the league begins to take definite form. Three members will tackle old rivals from the Southern Conference, while an intersectional game and a home tilt with an outside college will complete the bill that finds all 13 members engaged.

The Tulane-Florida game at Gainesville is sure to be the stand-out battle among the intraconference games. Tulane is one of the prime favorites to annex the championship, while Florida is never easy pickings. Louisiana plays its first league opponent when Auburn is faced in a night game in the Louisiana Stadium at Baton Rouge. Coach L. M. Jones' army system has shown to good advantage in two tough intersectional tilts and his team is the favorite to win over a scrappy Auburn team. Both Mississippi and Tennessee have been coming along fast to startle the pre-season pickers and the game at Knoxville looks like a toss-up. Alabama faces Mississippi State at Tuscaloosa to complete the intraconference card. Coach Frank Thomas has a large squad of hefty linemen and fleet backs to parade against Coach Ross McKetchnie's youngsters and the victory should go to Alabama.

W. A. Alexander, veteran coach of Georgia Tech., will take his eleven to Durham to face Coach W. W. Wade's Duke team. The marked superiority of Southeastern Conference teams over those of the Southern Conference in recent years may receive a setback in this battle. Coach Wade has another of those power teams at Duke, yet it must be remembered that this same Technology team astonished the football world last year by stopping Duke in what appeared to be a march to the national championship. Much of Technology's chances depend on the ability of Capt. D. J.. Phillips '35, brilliant fullback, to enter the game. In another interconference game, flashy Georgia entertains North Carolina at Athens. Kentucky plays a similar game against Clemson on the campus at Lexington.

Vanderbilt Should Win

Coach D. E. McGugin's fast-stepping Vanderbilt Commodores should have little trouble with Cincinnati in an intersectional game at Cincinnati Saturday night. Sewanee takes on a small outside team when Tennessee Wesleyan will be the guest eleven on the mountain Saturday.

Two teams of the circle broke even in games played with smaller outside colleges Friday night. Playing at Clarkesdale, Mississippi overcame Southwestern, a team that has given them considerable trouble in recent years, by a score of 19 to 0. Ole Miss' backfield functioned superbly to score three touchdowns, with R. D. Rogers '36 and David Bernard '37, halfbacks, and the powerful Earl Hutson '35, fullback, each scoring a counter. Coach E. H. Walker used numerous substitutes; but C. R. Nelson '36, center, Virgil Gill '35, veteran tackle, and David Wilson '37, guard, played outstanding games while they were in the line. Mississippi State was not so fortunate, losing by a 6-to-7 score to Millsaps on the State campus. The play of State was far below the form shown in two earlier games. After a Millsaps score in the first period State came back in the second when their star passer, Charles Armstrong '37, passed to Fred Walters '37, end, for a touchdown, but a placement kick went wide for the score that would have tied the game.

Vanderbilt went ahead in the championship race by winning its second Conference battle, this time at the expense of Georgia Technology in Atlanta, Saturday. The thrilling game resulted in a 27-to-12 victory for the Commodores. Using the customary McGugin aerial attack, Vanderbilt scored in each of the first three periods. All of the Commodores' scores came as the result of passes completed or intercepted, and in this department Vanderbilt was aided by Technology whose defensive backs on two occasions batted passes into the hands of eligible Commodore receivers.

Technology Scores Twice

Technology, too, showed offensive strength and scored in the second and fourth quarters. W. S. Martin '36, half, raced around end for the first counter, while C. H. Roberts '35, one of the smallest quarterbacks in college football, leaped into the air to take a pass for the second. Vanderbilt's strong line repulsed most of the Technology thrusts and the Atlanta team finally resorted to an aerial attack with Captain Phillips and Roberts tossing.

Facing Sewanee in one of the South's oldest rivalries, Alabama ran through the courageous Mountaineers for a 35-to-6 score at Montgomery Saturday. The game, scheduled for Friday night, was postponed until Saturday because of a heavy rain, this action creating something of a precedent in southern football. Alabama used many substitutes to score in all periods except the second. The Crimson tide gained 414 yards from scrimmage while amassing a total of 20 first downs.

In a hard-fought struggle at New Orleans Tulane overcame Auburn by a score of 13 to 0. Tulane scored first in the second period after recovery of an Auburn fumble. Claude Simons Jr. '35, half, then faked a pass and dashed 22 yards through Auburn's left side to score. Simons running paved the way for Tulane's second touchdown that came in the third period.

In games with members of the Southern Conference, teams of the lower South league were all victorious. At Knoxville, Tennessee defeated North Carolina by a score of 19 to 7. The game was featured by a sensational play in which Henry Krouse '35, Tennessee quarter, took the opening kickoff and raced 98 yards to score. Charles Vaughn '35, half, scored the second counter when he slipped over guard for 30 yards, and Richard Dorsey '35, veteran half, raced around end for 20 yards and the third marker. The play of Vaughn was a feature for Tennessee. Playing at Blacksburg, Florida held a lead for three periods and then had to come from behind in the final period to defeat Virginia P. I., 20 to 13. Late in the fourth quarter V. P. I. took to the air in an attempt to break up the see-saw battle and thereby Florida annexed another touchdown and the game. The wild last minutes of the game found each team scoring twice. Each team gained almost equally on the ground; but Florida held a marked advantage in the air where they gained 121 yards in five throws. W. W. Chase '36, half, and J. W. Brown '35, quarter, were the mainsprings in the Florida scoring.

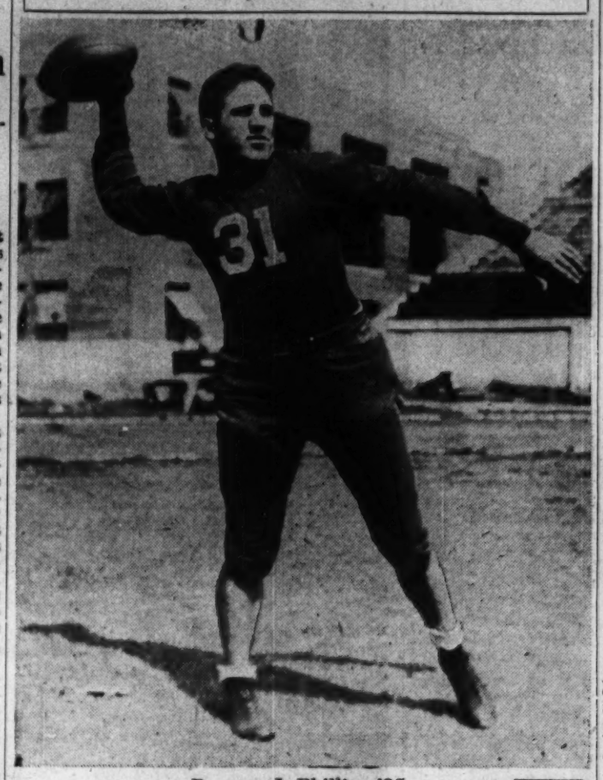
In games with small outside elevens, Georgia caught a tough little Furman squad on a soggy field at Greenville, S. C., and were extended to win by a 7-to-2 score. A sustained march in the second period gave Georgia its only score with Quarterback Jack Griffith '35 going across from the 1-foot point. A blocked kick by C. Grant '35, star Georgia half, which Grant recovered behind his own goal, gave Furman two points.

Kentucky Wins Easily

Playing an intersectional tilt at Cincinnati, Kentucky found Cincinnati's vaunted line quite vulnerable and dashed through for a 27-to-0 victory. Bert Johnson '27, sophomore halfback star, accounted for three Kentucky touchdowns, while his substitute, Clarence Ayres '36, scored a fourth.

In another intersectional battle Louisiana State twice came from behind to gain a 14-to-14 tie with Southern Methodist in a thrilling night game at Baton Rouge Saturday. Capt. L. M. Jones, L. S. U. coach, experimented by using his second team most of the first period and all of the third period. The tie was the second consecutive draw with a Texas eleven in two weeks. Rice Institute having taken the honor last week.

A Triple-Threat Back



Decatur J. Phillips '35
Georgia School of Technology Football Team.

Bell, Lott, Baggs Reach the Round Before Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 10—R. Berkeley Bell of New York, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Fred C. Baggs of New York, Louis Morrow of Memphis, Edward W. Feibleman of New York, and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., advanced in the sixth annual Greenbrier autumn tennis tournament yesterday at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. All occupy quarterfinal-round brackets.

Baroness Levi, top seeded, won her first-round match in the women's division, which got under way Monday, with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Miss C. Dwyer of White Sulphur Springs yesterday.

Men's doubles, mixed doubles and women's doubles are expected to get under way today. The summary:

Greenbrier Autumn Tennis Tournament

Men's Singles—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated William R. Hahn, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Dr. Robert Millen, Westbury, L. I., 6—3, 6—4.

Louis Morrow, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Manfred Goldman, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Dr. James Smith, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Arthur W. P. MacPherson, New York, defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, 6—4, 7—5.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated George C. Broffe, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated J. Potter Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles—First Round

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Miss C. Dwyer, White Sulphur Springs, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, defeated Mrs. A. W. MacPherson, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert H. Hassler, Old Westbury, L. I., defeated Mrs. Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss M. Painter, New York, won by default from Miss B. Eddy, Newport, R. I.

Murdock Eligible Again

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—Frank K. Murdock, Cornell right tackle in 1932 and captain-elect in 1933, today was declared eligible for the game with Syracuse Saturday, raising the hopes of the Big Red for a victory. Murdock will return to practice today. He was ineligible all of last season.

World Series Composite Box Score

By the Associated Press

St. Louis	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SO	BB	Pct.	PO	A	E	Pct.
‡Davis	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Fullis, cf-lf	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.400	6	0	1	.857
Medwick, lf	7	29	4	11	0	1	1	5	7	1	.379	9	0	0	1.000
Collins, 1b	7	30	4	11	1	0	0	4	2	1	.367	57	7	1	.985
Martin, 3b	7	31	3	11	3	1	0	3	3	3	.353	6	9	4	.789
†Orsatti, cf	7	22	3	7	0	1	0	2	2	3	.318	16	1	2	.895
Durocher, ss	7	27	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	.259	13	17	0	1.000
†J. Dean, p	4	12	3	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	.250	2	2	0	1.000
Rothrock, rf	7	30	2	7	3	1	0	6	2	1	.233	19	0	1	.950
Frisch, 2b	7	31	2	6	1	0	0	4	1	0	.194	16	26	2	.955
Delancey, c	7	29	3	5	3	0	1	4	8	2	.172	50	6	1	.982
P. Dean, p	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	.167	0	0	1	.000
†Whitehead, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Hallahan, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	1	3	1	.800
W. Walker, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	1	1	.500
Carleton, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Vance, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Haines, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Mooney, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
†Crawford	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	7	262	34	73	14	5	2	32	31	11	.279	196	73	15	.947
Detroit															
Gehringer, 2b	7	29	5	11	1	0	1	2	0	3	.379	19	26	3	.937
††G. Walker	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.333	0	0	0	.000
Fox, rf	7	28	1	8	6	0	0	2	4	1	.286	15	0	0	1.000
Rogell, ss	7	29	3	8	1	0	0	4	4	1	.276	12	17	3	.906
Goslin, lf	7	29	2	7	1	0	0	2	1	3	.241	20	1	2	.913
Greenberg, 1b	7	28	4	9	2	1	1	7	9	4	.321	60	4	1	.985
Cochrane, c	7	28	2	6	1	0	1	1	3	4	.214	37	5	0	1.000
Bridges, p	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	.143	0	2	0	1.000
White, cf	7	23	6	3	0	0	0	0	4	8	.130	22	0	1	.957
Owen, 3b	7	28	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	.071	8	9	2	.895
**Doljack, cf	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Auker, p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Crowder, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Marberry, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Hogsett, p	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Rowe, p	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Totals	7	250	23	56	12	1	2	20	43	25	.224	195	70	12	.957

*Batted for Fullis in ninth inning, fifth game. †Ran for Davis eighth inning, fifth game. ‡Batted for Vance fourth inning, fourth game, and for Durocher eighth inning, fifth game. §Batted for Haines eighth inning, fourth game, and for J. Dean eighth inning, fifth game. **Batted for Crowder fifth inning, first game. ††Batted for Hogsett ninth inning, first game, for White ninth inning, second game, and for Marberry eighth inning, seventh game.

Pitching Records

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	SO	BB	WP	HB	W	L	Pct.
P. Dean	2	2	18	15	4	2	11	7	0	1	2	0	1.000
J. Dean	3	2	26	20	6	5	17	5	0	1	2	1	.667
Auker	2	1	11⅓	16	8	7	2	5	0	0	1	1	.500
Rowe	3	2	21⅔	19	8	7	12	0	0	0	1	1	.500
Bridges	3	1	17⅓	21	9	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	.500
Hallahan	1	0	8⅓	6	2	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	.000
W. Walker	2	0	6⅓	6	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	.000
Carleton	1	0	3⅔	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Vance	1	0	1⅓	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Haines	1	0	⅔	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mooney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Crowder	2	0	6	4	9	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	.000
Hogsett	3	0	7⅓	6	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Marberry	2	0	1⅔	5	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
St. Louis	2	5	10	2	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	6—34
Detroit	0	1	5	2	0	5	1	6	2	0	0	1	—23

Stolen bases—Martin 2, Gehringer, White, Owen, Greenberg. Sacrifices—Rothrock 2, Frisch, P. Dean 2, Rowe, Auker, Cochrane, Gehringer Goslin. Double plays—Delancey to Frisch; Cochrane to Gehringer; Rogell to Gehringer to Greenberg; Auker to Rogell to Greenberg; Greenberg to Rogell; Rogell to Greenberg; Collins to Durocher; Owen to Gehringer to Greenberg. Left on bases—St. Louis 49, Detroit 64. Umpires—Owens and Geisel (A. L.), Klem and Reardon (N. L.). Time of games—2:13, 2:49, 2:07, 2:43, 1:55, 1:58, 2:19.

Cardinals Rout Tigers in Series Final by 11 to 0

Winners Score Seven Runs in Third—Dizzy Dean Yields Only Six Hits

World Series Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis Nationals	4	3	.571
Detroit Americans	3	4	.429

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—The fabulous brothers Dean and the St. Louis Cardinals bestride the baseball world today like a Siamese twin colossus, and so St. Louis rules the national pastime again for the third time in nine years.

Sharing in their World Series glory is the entire National League, for years the underdog in the annual fall baseball battle. Not only did the big Brother Dizzy and li'l Brother Paul subdue the Detroit Tigers four times in seven games, something never before approached in baseball history, but the senior circuit can boast its third conquest in four years, and consider wiped out forever the humiliation heaped on it by the Yankees and the Athletics.

The shoe is on the other foot and it is the American League's turn to rub rueful heads and prepare for a winter of worrying over the swing of the balance of power in exactly the opposite direction in four short years. St. Louis beat the Athletics in seven games in 1931, and though the Yanks trounced the Cubs in 1932, the Giants beat the Senators last fall.

Score Is Record

The Cards failed to wipe off the books the record rally of 10 runs in one inning the Athletics piled up on the Cubs, but they came close enough as they closed out the riotous seven-game battle yesterday with big Dizzy's second victory, a shutout scored by the widest margin in series history, 11 to 0.

They rammed home seven runs in the third, routing two pitchers who had beaten them earlier in the series, Elden Auker and the wobbly young giant, Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe. They disposed of the left-hander Elon Hogsett, who had held them in subjection previously in relief roles. They subsided temporarily under the influence of Tommy Bridges, the slim curve ball artist who pitched the Tigers' third victory, but they broke out all over again in the sixth and seventh innings to complete a vengeful day with four more runs.

Almost transcending the ball game, though, was the unprecedented demonstration of 17,000 disgusted faithful in the left-field bleachers, halting the ball game for 17 minutes between halves of the sixth inning, and finally forcing another history-making decision, the expulsion by High Commissioner K. M. Landis of Medwick, Cardinal fielder.

Crowd Is Unruly

Incensed at the whole proceedings in general, and Medwick in particular, the Detroit fandom suddenly cracked wide open under the strain of the rout. Medwick's brief clash with Marvin Owen, Detroit's third baseman, as the Cardinal slugger slid into third after tripling to far right center off Bridges, provided the spark for the outraged explosion.

The score was 9 to 0 in favor of the Cards, and Bridges was tiring rapidly. The Tiger fandom, seeing the demoralization of their first World Series view in 25 years, burst all series record bounds of indignation.

They pelted oranges, banana peels, hot-dog buns, apples, pop bottles, anything they could reach, over the screen in left at Medwick as he trotted out to his position starting the Tigers' half of the sixth. They booed and roared with the abandon of the outraged, and in a twinkling the playing surface out there was covered with debris. Medwick retreated to let the storm die out, and everyone stood around for a few minutes while groundkeepers cleaned the place up.

Dean, adding the last victory to the first he pitched in the opening game with one defeat in between, allowed only six hits and walked none as he joined brother Paul in winning twice.

Only one man got as far as third. Hank Greenberg singled in the fifth and with one out went to third on Pete Fox's first of two doubles. But Bridges fanned and Joyner White was an easy infield out. Greenberg fanned three times in Dizzy's list of five, the last time in the ninth, when the Tigers threatened again with singles by Gehringer and Bill Rogell.

St. Louis Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin, 3b	5	3	2	2	0	1	0
Rothrock, rf	5	1	2	4	4	0	0
Frisch, 2b	5	1	1	2	3	5	0
Medwick, lf	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Fullis, lf	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 1b	5	1	4	4	7	2	1
Delancey, c	5	1	1	2	5	0	0
Orsatti, cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Durocher, ss	5	1	2	4	3	4	0
J. Dean, p	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Totals	43	11	17	26	27	12	1

Detroit Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
White, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Cochrane, c	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Hayworth, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	0	2	2	3	5	1
Goslin, lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Rogell, ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Greenberg, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Owen, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Fox, rf	3	0	2	4	3	0	0
Auker, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hogsett, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridges, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marberry, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*G. Walker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crowder, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	6	8	27	11	3

*Batted for Marberry in eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	0	7	0	0	2	2	0	0—11	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0	

Runs batted in, Frisch 3, Collins 2, Delancey 1, J. Dean 1, Medwick 1, Martin 1, Rothrock 1. Earned runs, St. Louis 10. Two-base hits, Rothrock 2, J. Dean 1, Frisch 1, Delancey 1, Fox 2. Three-base hits, Medwick 1, Durocher 1. Stolen bases, Martin 2. Double play, Owen to Gehringer to Greenberg. Left on bases, St. Louis 9, Detroit 7. Base on balls, off Auker 1 (Rothrock); off Hogsett 2 (Orsatti, Martin); off Marberry 1 (Orsatti). Struck out, by J. Dean 5 (Greenberg 3, Bridges, White); by Crowder 1 (Rothrock); by Auker 1 (Martin); by Bridges 2 (J. Dean, Delancey). Hits, off Auker 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Rowe 2 in 1-3 inning; off Hogsett 2 in 0 innings (pitched to 4 batters in third); off Bridges 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Marberry 1 in 1 inning; off Crowder 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Auker. Umpires, Geisel, American League, plate; Reardon, National League, first base; Owen, American League, second base; Klem, National League, third base. Time of game, 2h 19m.

World Series Data

Seventh Game Statistics

Paid attendance	40,902
Gross receipts	$128,063.00
Commissioner's share	20,789.43
Each league's share	29,338.29
Each club's share	29,338.29

Total Series Statistics

Paid attendance	281,510
Gross receipts	$1,021,341.00
Commissioner's share	154,811.15
*Players' pool	290,785.69
Each league's share	144,238.57
Each club's share	144,238.57

*Players share in first four games only.

Seven New All-Time Marks Set and Nine Are Tied in Series

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Seven new all-time World Series baseball records were set and nine others tied, in the process of the Cardinals' taming of the Tigers. Eleven other marks for a seven-game series were broken, with one equaled, making a grand total of 27 assorted record performances.

Manager Frank Frisch of the new world champions led the record-breakers of both clubs by improving on five of the marks previously credited to him. Completing his eighth series, Frisch holds the records for most games played, 50; most base hits, 58; most times at bat, 197; most singles, 45; and most doubles, 9. He equaled a sixth record by driving home three runs with a double in the final game.

Ervin (Pete) Fox, rightfielder of the Tigers, emerged with a record total of six two-baggers for a single series. This also put him in a tie with Babe Ruth for the most extra-base hits in one series. The Babe hit three doubles and three homers in 1928.

Dizzy Dean, who would rather talk about his hitting than his pitching, now shares two batting records with the big series sluggers. Dizzy put himself into the "little red book" not only by the mere fact of coming up to the plate twice in one inning yesterday, but by getting two base hits, a feat that only Ross Young, Jimmy Dykes, Jimmie Foxx and Al Simmons achieved before him. The margin of Dean's closing shutout victory, 11 to 0, is another one for the book.

Other records equaled: Most hits in one game, 4 by Joe Medwick, Hank Greenberg and Jim Collins; most runs batted in during one game, 4, by Billy Rogell; one or more base hits in each game, Charley Gehringer and Pepper Martin; most errors by third baseman, one game, 3 by Martin, who also tied the series mark with a total of

Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

The Owl and the Pussycat Keep Halloween

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Bats, Moons and a Bag of Tricks

With a Scarecrow for Umpire—and Something New in Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WHY are the Halloween Players so merry this season? Well, it's rather a long story but an important one. Two or three months ago a conference was held by Halloween Equity to consider reforms in the festival. There were present a number of those Kindly Ladies formerly called Witches, several delightful Scarecrows and a quantity of owls, bats and cats.

One of the Kindly Ladies opened the meeting. "In a modern world," she said, "the traditional Halloween is outdated. We are experiencing a New Deal and it is time that we should shuffle our tricks. And yet," she added thoughtfully, "there are basic ideas about the festival that are rather lovely and worth preserving. I refer to the very essence of the Halloween idea, the blotting out of time and space on that portentous night and gathering around us memories and evoking unaccustomed scenes. Of old, this meant that what was then called the "supernatural world" was let loose; but of course we know now that this universe was only a figment of universal ignorance. Now when we blot out time and space we mean, instead, that in our modern thought we pay acknowledgment to all the wise men and women of the past and to those who at present are living on the other side of sea and globe."

Brooms and Cobwebs

"Internationalism," said the Owl with the Biggest Eyes.

"Exactly," assented the Kindly Lady. "Therefore, I submit the idea, to be put by you in the form of a motion, that we abandon the threadbare drama which our intellects discredit and create a new one which shall evoke the wise men and women of the past and call from across vast oceans the people of other climes to be our guests."

During the discussion that followed this motion, the same owl expressed the opinion that ancient backgrounds ought to be maintained. "Orange moons and pumpkins," he specified, "jack-o'-lanterns, cobwebs and broomsticks. Of course, we know now that there are not—ahem—witches, no—ahem—spectral scarecrows, nor even—" and here two tears trickled down from his great yellow eyes and he choked with emotion—"nor even supernaturally wise owls."

"Nor cats that can change their form," added a grimalkin with a heart-rending yowl.

"Nor bats that anybody loves," sobbed one of these velvety denizens of the air.

"Well, there are still cobwebs and brooms," interrupted the Kind Lady, a very practical person, "and I intend to use the brooms to sweep away Halloween thought-cobwebs. I'm glad enough to know that every one realizes now that we are not witches just because we wear conical hats. I've no objection to crêpe paper, Mr. Owl, and I particularly fancy cellophane. In fact, my newest evening frock is made of it—"

"How fortunate you are," interrupted the Scarecrow, sighing deeply as he surveyed his shiny frock coat and denim pants.

"All Time and Every Place"

At last, however, they got down to business and appointed one committee on entertainment and another on decorations. The former has designed a splendid pantomime, in which costumed citizens of Antiquity are expected to appear, reviving for a moment some of their games and occupations; and a ballet of peasant dances in the national costumes. They call the entertainment, "All Time and Every Place," which is quite Halloweenish.

The Decoration Committee, made up of the conservatives, has gathered all the properties which are required to set the stage with cauldrons, pumpkins, orange crêpe-paper and black cellophane, as the owl wished. It has collected cut-outs, which will transform windows into transparencies, light brackets into cats' heads, enliven curtains with swinging bats, stair-rails with galleries of grinning faces, banquet tables with humpy cats, and keep the scarecrows busy holding festoons of doughnuts over sideboards and chimneys, scattering apples in bathtubs and tying them to strings.

Indeed, the Scarecrows are in charge of all the old bags of tricks and games and have invented a few new ones. Such, for instance, as hockey played on the floor with squashes for sticks; and checkers played also on the floor, with a board made of a 12-square square of orange-and-black checked crepe-paper, which is to be pinned to the carpet. The players, standing four feet away, will be furnished with three-inch cardboard discs, and will toss them into the squares, which are numbered, endeavoring, of course, to win high score.

Halloween Natives Return

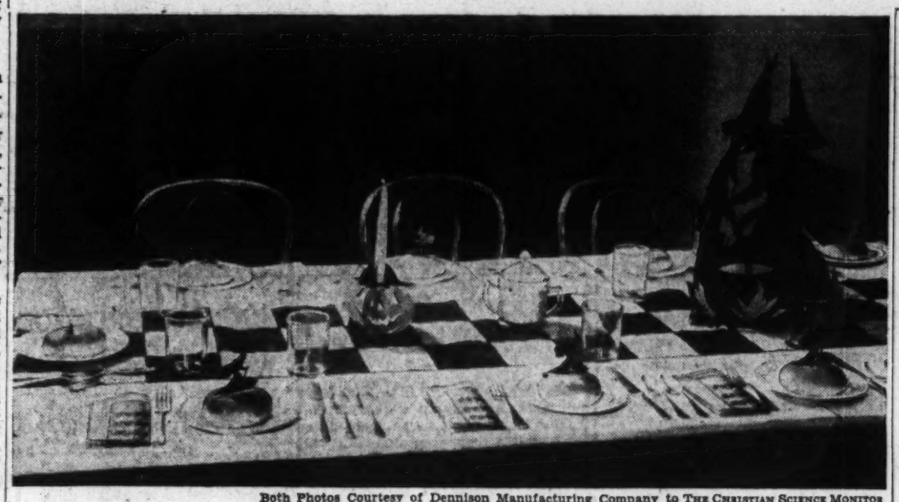
This committee has devoted a great deal of thought to table trimmings and also to the more substantial burdens of a banqueting board. Our illustrations show what they have prepared.

For instance, with the consent of the Kind Ladies, the cats, whose claws are very clever at cut-outs, have devised a table in which three absurd witches are arranged around a cauldron, as a centerpiece. On each roll a smaller cut-out of a witch is fastened with a toothpick. These clever cats have carved pumpkin candlesticks, too, which will look lovely with orange candles flickering in them. Paper table cloths are recommended because they come in orange and black checks and other designs in Halloween colors.

Particularly charming is the spiderweb, jack-o'-lantern and witch design cloth that forms the basis for the Pumpkin House centerpiece, shown in our illustration. To make the ornaments for this romantic setting, the committee has furnished directions, which are published elsewhere on this page.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

The Pumpkin House Lends Its Air of Whimsey to the Occasion.



Both Photos Courtesy of Dennison Manufacturing Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Table in Orange and Black Suggests That Halloween Is Just Around the Corner.

Pumpkin-House Centerpiece

How to Make the Table Decorations and Favors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MAKE the pumpkin-house centerpiece described in "The Halloween Repertory," cut a circle of cardboard about 22 inches in diameter. Brush one side with paste, and then lay it on and pat it down against the crushed dark green crêpe paper. (To crush the crêpe paper, first stretch it fully; then lay it on a flat surface and with the finger tips of both hands gather up a small section at a time and pinch it tightly together.) Cut across the grain a 6-inch strip of orange crêpe paper, flute it along one edge, fold it along the center lengthwise, and then stretch it around the edge of the cardboard circle, with the fluted side of the strip on top. Secure the ends with paste.

Cover a wire frame (which can be bought) with crushed orange crêpe paper, to within three or four inches of the top. For the top, use a small cardboard circle. Make a hole in the center, and insert a 6-inch long roll of mat stock. Cut the end of the roll in three or four places, bend back, and paste to the circle. Then shape the circle to fit the top opening of the wire frame, and cover both circle and roll (or pumpkin stem) with crushed orange crêpe paper. Cut openings for door and windows. Use green mat stock for steps, door, shutters, and window frames; clear cellophane for the windows; and paper fasteners for nails. Tie several 4-inch-wide strips of green crêpe paper around the stem, and cut the ends in the shape of leaves. A tiny electric bulb may be lighted on the inside of the centerpiece, or it may be filled with gifts or fruit.

Place Cards

Now for place cards! To make pumpkin-blossom petals, cut across the grain 5-inch-wide strips of two shades of orange crêpe paper, and paste them together along one edge, making a double thickness. Cut the strips down from the pasted edge, making the divisions 1½ inches wide and 3 inches deep, and allowing five for each blossom. Curl the petal edges inward over a knitting needle, crush them together while still on the needle, and cup the petals deeply. Gather the straight edge and shape the petals. Fasten the gathers with spool wire. Place a pumpkin cut-out or two pumpkin seals pasted together, in the center of the blossom. Cut four or five leaves from dark green crêpe paper, wrap a 7-inch strip of No. 78 wire and insert the leaves. Attach the blossom and a place card to this stem.

Nut Cups, Too

To make nut cups, paste two black cat seals together, with a 3-inch piece of spool wire between. Place two 10-inch strips of No. 78 wire beside the spool wire, and wrap all wires with a 1-inch-wide strip of black fringed crêpe for 5 inches; then wrap the two No. 78 wires separately to the end. (To make the fringe, fold the strip into about four thicknesses, and cut along one edge every 1-16 of an inch, leaving ¼ of an inch uncut along the opposite edge.) Then wrap a 10-inch strip of No. 78 wire with fringe. Place this strip crosswise for the arms, and fasten it securely with spool wire. Bend the legs and arms in any shape to hold a nut cup that has been covered with orange crêpe paper. Tie a bow of orange around the cat's neck.

Now, Let's Eat

While searching for new recipes for Halloween goodies the committee ran across these from The Cook's Nook which seemed in harmony with the palate of the festival.

Halloween Gingerbread

Gingerbread is in order for Halloween. Bake it beforehand and frost with orange frosting, or bake it hot at refreshment time and serve with whipped cream tinted orange. If you like, split the hot gingerbread, spread a mixture of cream cheese (tinted orange and blended with cream), sliced dates and chopped nuts on top the bottom layer, then put on top layer and serve hot. Or serve gingerbread baked in cup cake pans with orange ice.

Apples-on-a-Stick

Not everybody can bob for apples in a tub, so have some candied ones on sticks for the revelers to chew on.

1 cup brown sugar
½ cup granulated sugar
⅓ cup maple karo
½ cup water
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook sugar, karo, water, salt and butter until sirup crackles when tried in cold water. Remove from fire and add flavoring. Stick skewer in stem end of apple, dip one at a time into hot sirup and place on oiled pan to cool.

Date Hobgoblins

The Halloween colors are carried out in "hobgoblins" which are our old friend stuffed dates in new form. But for the party touch, stuff some of the dates with orange fondant, leaving a bit exposed. Then put pieces of candied orange peel on surface to represent "faces." Orange fondant is made by mixing a slightly beaten egg yolk with a cup of confectioner's sugar, adding orange juice to desired consistency.

Halloween Horns

Popcorn figures in the informal party. You can put popped corn (sugared or buttered and salted) into paper cornucopias if you like, or serve wrapped in cellophane.

1 cup sugar
1 cup dark karo
½ cup water
1 tablespoon butter
3 quarts popped corn
2 cups salted peanuts

Cook sugar, karo and water in a saucepan, stirring until sugar is dissolved, then cook without stirring until a firm ball will form when a bit of the sirup is tried in cold water. Add butter, stir only enough to mix through sirup, then pour over popped corn in a large bowl, mix peanuts through corn, and shape into balls with fingers.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

It Makes Dishwashing Easier

If you grease the bowl or maker when making raised biscuit, rolls or bread, the dough will leave the bowl or maker nearly clean.

Mrs. E. H. W., New York

Use For Rubber Bath Brush

A good way to remove lint and threads from a garment is to use a good rubber bath brush. Let the stroke be crosswise rather than up and down when brushing.

Mrs. M. C P., Illinois

Unusual Pillow You Can Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LET me tell you how to make a most unique and charming pillow of felt for your bed or living room, and which resembles nothing so much as the old-fashioned bouquet your grandmother carried to weddings and parties. It will require three shades of any desired color—pink, orchid, blue, what you will—or it may be made of a variety of harmonizing colors, if the garden variety of bouquet is preferred.

Cover a small, round, flattish pillow some 10 inches in diameter, with silk or satin of the same tint used in the felt blossoms, or a neutral shade may be used, as the foundation itself is invisible after the pillow is completed.

Cut the felt into 12-inch strips one-half inch in width, and clip each on one side to half its depth. Roll each strip separately and tightly from one end to the other, and fasten securely with a needle and thread, after which, each tiny flower will present a soft, frilly edge. In the exact center of the pillow sew one of the palest tinted blossoms, and around this sew a row of flowers in the same shade. Surround this with two rows of the medium color, and encircle these with two final rows of the darkest shade. Between each feathery bloom sew small, green felt leaves, three-quarters of an inch in length, pointed at the top and somewhat wider at the bottom.

Your pillow is now ready for a frill of 1½-inch-wide gold or ivory lace, which is gathered around its edge, forming a delicate background for the bouquet, and the whole is finished with three loops each of the three shades of color used in the pillow, the loops being made of half-inch-wide velvet ribbon. The nine loops are fastened together in a cluster, giving the effect of a large bow of ribbon.

Interesting the Newspapers

Providing Club Material to Meet Editor's Need

Handling Publicity for Clubs—2

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VOLUNTEER reporters, an army of men and women, are endeavoring to interpret to the public the aims and activities of their various organizations. They are the "publicity" chairmen, secretaries, and others who knock at the editors' doors asking that the work of their organizations be given space in the columns of the newspaper. They are very trying to the editors—or a delight to their hearts—with the material which they submit. They call the editor friendly or consider him "uncoöperative" according to whether their material is used or not.

"How can we reach the editor?" is their constant cry. All too frequently they dismiss the subject with the conviction that "pull," influence, or gift-bearing is the answer to their question.

The way to reach the editor, however, and to gain space in his paper for organization news, is by giving the editor what he needs, what he knows his readers will read. After all, the main function of a newspaper is that it be read; that it be read and understood by thousands of readers with diverse interests and inclinations.

This means that the editor must constantly be on the lookout for those things which have the widest appeal; the happenings, stories and items which will appeal to the greatest number of people reached by the paper.

To Learn How to Present News

We volunteer reporters, then, must learn what it is that appeals to the readers of our papers, and how to prepare our accounts—or, as they are called in newspaper parlance, our "stories"—so the editors can use them.

What is it that appeals? Those stories which touch the readers' personal interests; activities of people known, in person or by reputation, to the majority of the community; those things which affect the lives of a number of readers; timely events of interest to many people—these things appeal to the reader and therefore are classed as news. And the best news from the editor's standpoint is that which interests the largest number of readers.

The news value of organization events and activities is a relative matter. In a small community the routine organization events loom large and become news. In a larger community, or one with discriminating reading tastes, the circle of interest widens and, to become news, the event, activity, or personality must be more compelling in interest.

The volunteer reporter, like the professional newspaper writer, must suit his contributions to the taste and size of his community.

One way to learn what makes for appeal or reader interest is to analyze the columns of our newspapers. This means that we read the accounts and items analytically to ascertain wherein the interest lies. Was it in a personality, or in the event? Was it in the time or place; or was it in the cause, the intent, and extent of the thing, or in the method of presentation?

Within these five categories are found the essentials which must be given in every newspaper story, the *Who*, or the personality; the *What*, or the event or happening; the *When*, or the time; the *Where*, or the place; and the *Why* (or *How*), the reason, the intent, extent or the method.

The Most Important First

These five W's found in every story, are not of equal importance. Like the merchant who puts the largest, most luscious fruit in the top layer of the fruit basket, the reported must put the most attractive, the most important W first. The others follow in the order of their importance. Placing the most interesting feature of the account first helps to induce reader interest and sustain it throughout the length of the article.

The well-known person mentioned in a story may be of greater interest than any other essential element. If so, that person's name enters the story early. For example:

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will speak on the New Deal at a meeting of the Illinois League of Women Voters Saturday evening, Feb. 24, in the Auditorium Theater.

Sometimes the reason for a certain event will be the most interesting of the five essentials, as in the following example:

Believing that equal educational opportunity should be given all children, the Illinois State Teachers Association is sponsoring a bill in the Legislature which will provide a state distributive fund for educational purposes.

By studying the newspaper accounts of organization affairs we begin to acquire an understanding of what the newspaper wants. By submitting stories of organization happenings to the editor and then comparing the printed item with our own offerings we learn how to improve our work as volunteer reporters.

Keen discrimination in deciding the relative importance of various organization affairs, and discriminating judgment in arranging the essentials of a story are qualities which the volunteer reporter will develop if his work is consistent, if he is receptive in mind, and persistent in his efforts.

This series of 12 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.

Solution to Juvenile Crossword

V	E	E	I	S	O	N
A	L	A	▨	I	D	A
L	A	R	O	R	E	R
T	▨	▨	R	▨	▨	R
A	L	A	D	A	M	A
N	E	W	▨	F	I	T
T	R	Y	S	I	L	E

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Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Pumpkin-House Centerpiece

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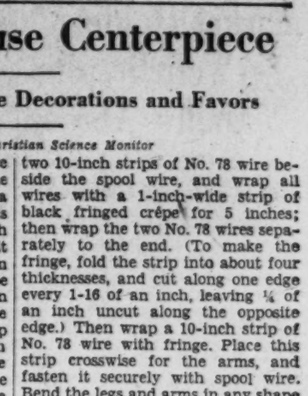

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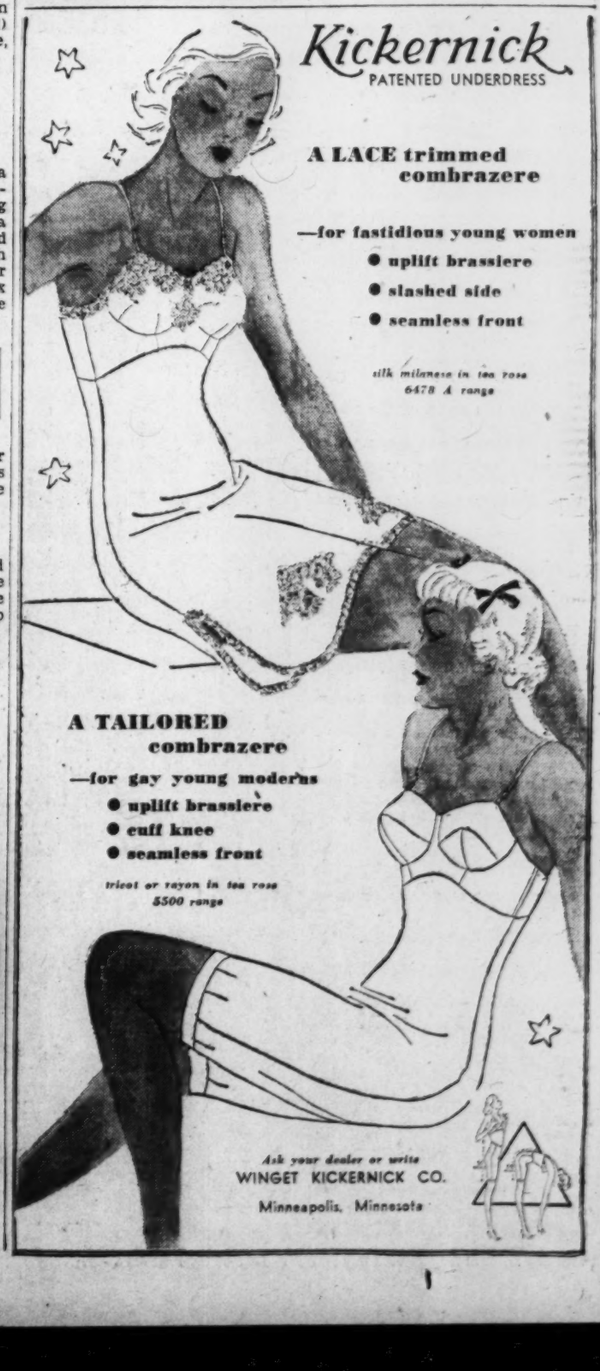

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Listed Stock Quotations

Substantial Gains Made by Various Groups of Securities

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Holding Up Well, Despite Affairs Abroad

Merchandising Issues Are Again Foremost in the Trading

By Forrest Price

It surprised nearly everybody.

The way prices moved forward today in New York was entirely unexpected.

In view of the untoward events of yesterday at Marseilles it naturally was thought that the market at least would be unsettled.

But stocks went up.

Total sales aggregated 950,000 shares.

Again the merchandising shares were in the limelight. Gimbel Bros. preferred rose more than 2 points, likewise Macy, Spiegel-May-Stern and Associated Dry Goods second preferred. The first preferred of the last named shot forward 9 points.

Sears Roebuck rose 2, and advances of a point or more sent the Marshall Field issues to new highs for the year. Other store shares came to the front with lesser gains.

The air brake shares attracted market attention, New York Air Brake and Westinghouse Air Brake each rising 4 points. The advance was based on the decision of most of the Class 1 railroads to equip their freight cars with a new kind of air brake. It means good business for the air brake concerns.

Case, U. S. Smelting, du Pont and Atlas Powder ascended 2 to 3 points or more.

There were many stocks registering gains of a point or so.

U. S. Government bond prices, which had been generally firm most of the session, turned heavy in the late trading. Corporate issues were inclined to advance. Strength of the German Government loans was a surprising feature of the foreign department. The German 7s rose 3½ points.

The gains were substantially higher in the Chicago market. Cotton was unsteady.

Stock market observers say that the remarkable steadiness displayed by securities following the assassinations yesterday at Marseilles is a good indication of the market's underlying strength. They say that it reflects more than anything else the purpose of security holders to hold on to their investments and not be stampeded into selling by any foreign developments.

Announcement that Donald R. Richberg, directing head of the new NRA board, would attend a meeting tomorrow of the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York led to the hope that the price situation for steel products would be clarified.

Iron Age estimates steel production this week at 24½ per cent of capacity, an increase of ½ per cent over last week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The markets today shook off some of their pessimism and a steady, if not buoyant, recovery was the rule in most departments.

While the European and domestic news, as a whole, was none too bright, various stock categories seemed to attract cautious followings.

Shares of New York Air Brake and Westinghouse Air Brake got up 4 points each. Case, du Pont and U. S. Smelting advanced 2 or more. Allied Chemical, ex-dividend, was up 2, and gainers of 1 to around 2 included Western Union, U. S. Steel, American Commercial Alcohol, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Continental Can, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, McCrory Stores, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Macy. McLellan Stores was a bit reactionary under profit-taking.

Merchandising Stocks Active

Reports of increasing retail sales attracted some attention to the merchandising group which was the most active of the list. Declaration of a 60-cent dividend by Continental Can, which will also apply to the new shares to be issued as a stock dividend, aided sentiment.

The U. S. Steel Corp. reported a drop in shipments of finished steel products for September of 7717 tons under the August total of 378,023 tons.

The flurry in some of the metal stocks followed an advance of ⅝ of a cent an ounce to 51⅛ cents, another new high since 1929.

Bond Prices Sag

The firmness that characterized U S. Government bonds during the forenoon deserted the list in the late trading when increased offerings pushed values to levels 2-32s to 15-32s of a point below the previous finals. Treasury 3¼s of 1944-46, 3⅜s of 1943-47 and 4¼-3¼s showed the widest sag.

While the federals were selling off corporate issues hardened, and some of the secondary ratings worked ahead a point or so. Chile Copper debenture 5s took selling poorly and yielded 3 points, making a loss of 7 in the last two sessions.

The foreign department was featured by strength in German Government obligations. The 7s led the move with a gain of 3½ points.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
December	.97⅜	.99¼	.97⅛	.99½	+.02¾
May	.97½	.99½	.97⅜	.99¾	+.02⅝
July	.92⅛	.94¾	.92	.94⅝	+.03
	Corn				
December	.74⅞	.76	.74¼	.75¾	+.01⅝
May	.76⅞	.78¾	.76¾	.78⅛	+.01⅝
July	.77⅛	.78¾	.77⅛	.78½	+.01¾
	Oats				
December	.50¼	.51⅞	.50¼	.51¾	+.01¾
May	.49	.50½	.48½	.50⅜	+.01¾
July	.44⅜	.46⅛	.44⅜	.46	+.02⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High		Low	Last	Chg
December	.80¾		.78¼	.80¼	+.02½
May	.81½		.76¾	.81	+.02⅝
July	.86⅛		.83½	.85¾	+.02⅝

Illinois Central

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Revenue freight car loadings on the Illinois Central Railroad for the week ended Oct. 6 totaled 37,994, compared with 31,428 in the previous week and 29,703 in the like week last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	108	108	108	
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1300	7¾	6⅞	7¼	7
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	30	84	84	84	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	1400	28	27¼	28	27
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
9⅝	4⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	1500	5¼	5	5	5⅛
106½	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	400	103	103	103	102½
23⅛	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2300	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18¼
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
23½	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	18
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	1200	128	126	128	127
130	122¼	*7	Allied Chem pf	100	128½	128½	128½	..
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	500	13¾	12½	13¼	12½
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13	13	13	..
7¾	2¼	..	Amal Leather	600	4½	3⅞	4½	4¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	200	40	40	40	39¼
41¾	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	42	41	42	41⅝
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	40	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	700	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	22	22	22	..
13½	8⅝	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	10 2½	10 2½	10 2½	10 1¾
107⅞	61¾	4	Am Can	1600	100⅝	99	100⅝	99
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	17	16⅜	17	17
62¼	46⅛	3	Am Chicle	100	63	63	63	61½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	28⅛	26⅝	28⅛	26½
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2200	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	15⅛	15	15⅛	15¼
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	13	13	13	13
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	14	13½	14	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19	19	19	..
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝
45¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	100	27¾	27⅝	27¾	27½
11	4¾	..	Am International	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
26½	10⅛	..	Am Locomotive	600	16½	16	16½	15½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	9¼	9	9	8¾
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	1200	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	15
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
26¼	10¾	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	200	12¼	12	12	11½
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	2100	13⅛	13	13⅜	13
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	17½	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54	54	54	53½
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¾	¾	¾	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	35	34⅛	35	34⅛
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	116	115⅜	116	115
98½	71⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	97	97	97	97
26½	10⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	14	13	13½	13
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	64½	63½	64½	63¾
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	115
125¼	105¾	..	Am Tel & Tel	3300	111¾	109⅞	111¼	110⅛
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	20	10	10	10	..
27⅝	14⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	500	16⅜	16⅛	16¾	16⅛
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
83¾	36	2½g	Am Woolen pf	400	41½	40¼	41½	40¼
17½	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	11⅛	10⅝	11	10⅞
13⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	99	99	99	..
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34	34	34	33⅜
96⅛	76¾	7	Armour Del pf	500	96½	95½	95½	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	2700	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
64¾	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf	400	61½	61½	61⅞	61
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	700	5¾	5	5¾	4⅞
9¾	4⅛	..	Art Metal Const	80	5	5	5	5⅜
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	2600	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12
77½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	1800	70	63	70	61
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	1500	48	45⅛	48	..
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	3600	52¾	50⅜	52¾	50⅜
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	100	81	81	81	..
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	31¾	29⅛	31⅜	29¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1200	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	23¼
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	400	45	40½	44¼	43
103⅜	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	102¾
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	2500	25⅛	25	25½	23⅝
16⅜	7	..	Austine Nichols	500	11	10⅜	11⅛	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3⅞
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Lo co	900	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅜
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	16	14⅞	16	14⅞
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	18¼	17½	18¼	17¾
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	106	106	106	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	21	21	21	20⅜
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17¾	17½	17¾	17
67	58	3½	Beech-Nut Pack	300	67⅛	66¾	67⅛	..
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	100	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅛
122	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	111¼	111¼	111⅜	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	12⅝	11¾	12½	12
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
34½	16	1½	Best & Co	500	34	33¾	34	33¾
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3900	28⅝	27⅜	28⅝	27
82	55	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	400	60¼	59	60¼	60
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	200	7¼	7	7¼	..
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	800	8¼	7¼	8¼	7⅜
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	53¼	51¾	53	51¾
86	76	4⅝	Bon Ami A	40	86	85¼	86	84⅞
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3600	25½	24¾	25⅜	25
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1200	22½	22	22¼	21¾
3	⅞	.h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19¾	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2900	18	17¼	18	17¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1500	39⅜	38⅜	39	38¼
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
80½	56⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	59	59	59	..
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
9⅛	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
14⅛	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4½	4	4¼	4⅛
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	160	24½	22	24½	22
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	13½	12⅝	13	12
3½	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2100	35¾	34⅝	35¾	34¼
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3
15⅞	7	..	Campbell W&C	100	7	7	7	6¾
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15½	14⅞	15½	14½
18¾	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	13⅜	13	13⅜	12⅞
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	5800	47½	43¾	47½	44
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	90	69	66⅞	68¼	..
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2260	27¼	26	27	25⅜
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	11800	25⅞	23⅞	25⅞	23⅝
4⅜	1⅞	.h	Celotex Co	200	1½	1½	1½	..
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	220	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	25	25	25	24⅞
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	200	61	60	61	..
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2100	37	36¼	37	36¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	800	5	4⅞	5	..
16½	5⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5½	5⅛	5½	..
48¼	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	38	38	38	..
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2700	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞
8	1⅞	.h	Chi & E Ill pf	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	10	2	2	2	2
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3	2⅞	3	3
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4⅞
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1800	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
28	8½	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11¼
9½	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	4¾	4½	4¾	..
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	17¼	17	17¼	..
6¼	2	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	600	27½	27	27½	27⅛
11¾	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	19⅛
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	30	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	22600	35⅜	34	35⅜	33¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	76	76	76	..
2½	½	..	City Stores	38900	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅛
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	7900	⅞	⅝	⅞	½
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	3800	5	4	5	4
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	3200	3¾	2¾	3½	3⅜
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4300	16	15½	16	15½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	800	12½	12	12½	11⅜
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	70	78	78	78	78
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	6
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	3400	9	8½	9	8½
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	64	64	64	64
37	21½	1⅛	Columbia Pic vtc	2300	37	36½	37	36⅛
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1400	68	65½	67½	65½
35⅛	18¾	1	Comm Credit	1200	27½	26¾	27½	26
107	81½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	104	104	104	104
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	29	29	29	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28⅛	28	28	27¾
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1600	47	46¼	46½	46⅛
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109⅝	108⅜	109⅜	109⅜
36¾	15¾	.80	Comm Solvents	4600	20	19	20	19¼
3⅜	1	..	Conwith & Bo	9200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
52¾	21½	6	Conwith & S 6pf	100	35	35	35	..
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3200	29½	29	29½	28¾
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	800	14⅝	13½	14½	13¾
47⅝	25	2	Consol Gas	8800	28¼	27½	28	27
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	88	86¾	88	87
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	5200	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container A	600	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
5⅞	2⅜	..	Container B	800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¼	1	1	1⅛
83¼	69⅞	3	Cont Can	3600	88¼	86½	87½	87
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	28¾	28	28⅝	28¼
2⅞	¾	..	Cont Motors	1600	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3100	17½	16¾	17	16⅞
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	120	44½	43¾	44½	44⅛
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1600	68¼	64¾	66¼	65
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	900	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32	31¾	32	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4	4	4	3⅞
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	19½	18⅞	19½	18¼
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	55	54½	55	54½
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	47¾	47⅛	47¾	46¾
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	400	80	80	80	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	8	7⅞	8	..
			—D—					
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7	7½	..
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2100	19⅜	18½	19¼	17¾
72½	36	..	Del & Hudson	900	40¼	40	40¼	38½
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2200	18½	17½	18½	17⅛
84	63½	2	Detroit Edison	100	72	72	72	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	500	24½	24	24½	24
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	3500	41¾	40⅞	41¾	40¾
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1600	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2400	16½	15¼	16½	15½
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	5600	92	89¼	91½	89¼
126	115	6	du Pont deb	200	126½	126	126	..
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	110	106	106	106	105¾
			—E—					
12¾	4½	22	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	400	15	15	15	14¾
31⅞	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6400	24½	23¼	24½	2 3
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	98½	98½	98½	98½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1800	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4¼
9¼	4¼	.20b	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	9⅜	9	9⅝	..
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	..
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	38⅛	38¼	39⅛	38
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3	3	3	..
23½	10⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
24⅞	9¾	..	Erie RR	500	12½	11⅜	12½	12
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1600	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	30	4	4	4	..
			—F—					
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	40	4¾	4½	4½	4½
1¼	4	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	11	11	11	..
1¼	½	..	Fed Li & Trac	10	0 8	8	8	4¾
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	23½	23	23½	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	28¼	27½	28½	28⅛
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	100	8½	8½	8½	..
30	23	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	20	25	25	25	25
106	87	6⅓	Filene's pf	60	105⅝	105½	105½	105½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	300	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	64½	64	64	63¼
17⅜	2	.h	Follansbee B	200	3½	3	3½	..
22	8¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	11½	10¾	11½	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	300	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	600	21	20⅝	20⅞	21¼
17⅛	8¼	..	Fox Film A	800	13½	11⅞	13⅛	11⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 10	Last Oct. 9
80⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	900	27	25¾	27	26¾
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
			—G—					
11⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	6⅝
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1000	34½	33½	34½	33⅝
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	800	18½	18	18½	18
14⅜	7⅜	.30b	Gen Baking	300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
10¼	5	..	Gen Bronze	800	6¼	5¾	6¼	6⅛
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4000	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	18
12⅝	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅛
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	4000	29½	29½	29⅞	29½
1¼	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
61¼	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	100	61⅛	61⅛	61½	..
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜	55½
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111
42	24⅝	1¶	Gen Motors	16500	30⅜	28⅝	30⅜	28¾
103½	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102¾	102	102⅝	102
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3⅜	3½	..
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	10½	10½	10½	..
25½	10½	.60†	Gen Print Ink	10	18	18	18	..
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	25½	25	25½	24½
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	300	60¼	60¼	60¼	..

Commerce and Finance

Government Buys Million Acres Worn-Out Land for Relief

Business and Industry

U. S. Buys Million Acres Farm Land As Relief Means

Families Transplanted—Decentralization of Industry Is Aim

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Purchase by the Government of 1,000,000 acres of submarginal farm land, from which whole families have been or will be transplanted, was reported yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, the relief administrator.

Federal buyers now are contracting for still more of the same type of arid or worn-out farm land. It will be turned into parks, forests, game preserves and Indian reservations. Most of the purchasing so far has been in the Middle and Far West and the Southeast.

Obviously enthusiastic about the venture, Mr. Hopkins, in an interview, gave this explanation of its aims:

May Buy 5,000,000 Acres

"Farmers should not be permitted to bump their heads against a stone wall and we might as well use the land for some really social purpose and give the people who have been struggling with it a chance to get going on decent farms."

The interview was the first official word that $25,000,000 of public works money, allotted to Mr. Hopkins for the retirement of submarginal farm lands, had been put to work.

"We hope to get between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres out of that fund," the relief administrator said. "The land is costing around $5 an acre. Some of it—for parks—is costing more because of its nearness to cities."

He reported buying or option taking was under way in the Dakotas, Montana, the southeastern section of the country, and the Far West.

Mr. Hopkins also had a word to say about some members of the real estate fraternity:

"In many instances land companies have taken this poor land and sold it over and over again as fast as the different buyers gave up. On a lot of these farms nobody ever made any money except the real estate dealers."

Not a New Plan

Purchase of private land for social purposes is "nothing that the State and the Federal Governments haven't done for years," Mr. Hopkins declared. He said land owners were not refusing to participate in the program, although some had declined to take the prices offered them.

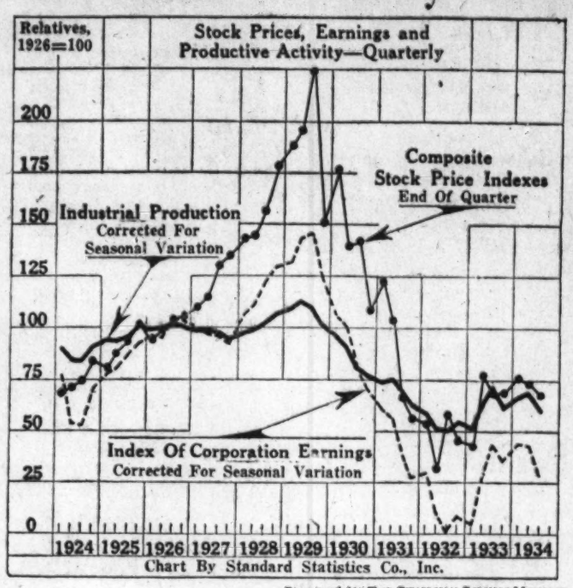
"It looks now like two-thirds of the families who sell their farms to the Government have plans of their own about resettlement," he reported. "They don't want a thing from us—they simply get up and go.

"We do get a resettlement problem with the balance, most of whom already are on relief rolls because the land has busted 'em."

He said relief loans enabled such families to get started on new farms which will produce as much as their abandoned land with less labor and expense.

"Also, we help them to earn some cash in addition to their farm income. We may get preference for them in national forest jobs, or work on county highways. Of course, the real hope of this thing is the decentralization of industry."

Trend of Stock Prices, Incomes And Industrial Activity Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Close Relationship Between Security Prices and Corporate Earnings Is Clearly Apparent in Chart Covering 11-Year Period

THE accompanying chart depicts the trend of stock prices, corporate earnings, and industrial production during the last 11 years. The close correlation between the trend of security prices and earnings is clearly apparent.

It will be noted that only a moderate increase in industrial production is necessary to cause a relatively sharp expansion in earnings, particularly from a depression base.

For example, during the recovery period, Sept. 30, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1926, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production advanced from 83.1 to 101.6 (quarterly average), an increase of only slightly more than 22 per cent.

During the same period, the earnings index increased from 52.3 to 105.6, a gain of more than 100 per cent. A somewhat similar relation has been in evidence during the last 18 months. Industrial production for the first 1933 quarter averaged 51.2, as compared with 59.2 for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1934, an advance of only 15.6 per cent.

At the same time, earnings expanded from 4.6 to 43.4, or 844 per cent. In the light of previous experience, therefore, a further moderate gain in industrial production would be followed by a relatively wide expansion of corporate earnings, and, by the same token, higher security prices.

The World's Business

NRA Reorganization VI

THE standardization of wage levels over areas in which there are such diversities of living conditions has been brought under question by experience under the NRA. For myself, I could never understand why, in the cotton textile industry, the South consented to such a narrow difference in wage levels as compared with the North. The code minimum in the North is $13; in the South, $12, only $1 less. Differences in fuel costs alone make a sizable item. When I asked the NRA how the miracle had been achieved, an official said: "Things were high, wide and handsome then. The mills were working up to full capacity as a result of the fillip given by Roosevelt election and the prospect of code making." When the mills started to run down, then the South began to complain that the disparity was not enough. Scarcely a week goes by without my receiving some fresh complaint from a southern industrial organization.

This subject is of a piece with the larger problem of why the South allowed itself to be frozen in industrial development. I could never understand why the South consented to freeze its budding industrial advance under the Johnsonian code system. There was the example the other day of the proceedings taken against a Floridian who wished to set up an ice plant. He ran up against the provision in the ice industry code containing the amazing provision that no "additional ice production" could be established in any territory without the approval of the NRA.

Reverting to the wage leveling, this means that the established level of real wages must be unduly high in some cases and unduly low in others, a situation which is provocative of two results:

(a) "Concentration of industrial enterprise in industrial centers. Here is another contradiction in new deal economics. It is hoped to decentralize industry, but by leveling wages, the incentive is to transfer industries nearer to zones which are most convenient from the standpoint of transport, sources of raw materials, and major markets. It was the lower overhead that furnished the offset to these other disadvantages as a spur to decentralization.

(b) "It breeds unemployment. Mr. Mark Sullivan recently provided an illustration of this effect in the case of a small stone crushing concern. Unemployed farm laborers might have been given work at 25 cents an hour, much to their satisfaction, but the code rate was 40 cents an hour. This made it impossible for the business to operate at a reasonable profit."

NRA reorganization must take the necessity of such decentralization into account. It is possible and practicable to fix minimum wages and labor conditions within limited areas. In fact, it is desirable from the standpoint of social recovery, and in this respect the Massachusetts law is one way of doing it. No doubt the spread of such local legislation requres federal encouragement, and this will be provided by unemployment insurance, which seems bound to come. This in itself is a form of minimum wage. But if the Federal Government starts to set up different standards for the country, is it not acquiescing in a kind of internal tariff system? Centralization of economic enterprise should be concerned not with business but with credit and banking control.

H. B. E.

[Concluded.]

California-Arizona Aqueduct Project Is Aided by RFC Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 — Continued Government support for the Colorado River aqueduct was in evidence recently when directors of the Metropolitan Water District announced that a loan of $15,000,000 had been authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to accelerate construction operations.

The water district, an association of 13 California cities, is now engaged in building the aqueduct from a point near Parker, Ariz., to the coastal plain surrounding Los Angeles. When completed, it will transfer 1500 second feet of water from the Colorado River to the metropolitan district.

In 1932 the R. F. C. agreed to purchase $40,000,000 of the district's bonds and with the $15,000,000 authorized recently the immediate debt would be $55,000,000.

Considering the prospect of this financing, water district directors said that new work would be started on 150 miles of canals, conduits, and siphons in addition to that on 91 miles of tunnels which is now in progress. They added that employment would be provided for 3000 additional men in the long string of construction camps between the coastal basin and the Colorado River.

Work on the 91 miles of aqueduct tunnels has been under way for 20 months, with 4500 men on the job. More than 42 miles of tunnel are reported to have been excavated, and the operation of lining the tunnels with concrete is now being started.

Coincidentally with the announcement of a new loan, the district found that it would have to pay only ¼ per cent for the interest charges on the original purchase of $40,000,000 instead of 5 per cent, making for reduced construction costs.

$20,000,000 Financing By Boston Edison

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced the filing of an application to issue $20,000,000 in coupon notes by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The proceeds of the issue are to be used to pay an issue of $20,000,000 in coupon notes which the company has called for payment at par plus interest.

The new notes are to be dated Nov. 2, 1934, due Nov. 2, 1937.

Although the offering price to the public has not been determined, the filing fee paid by the company was based on an offering price of $101.50. Forty-two firms are listed as underwriters of the issue. Among these are: The First Boston Corporation, which will take $5,000,000; Lee Higginson Corporation, taking $2,550,000; F. S. Moseley & Co., taking $2,450,000; Kidder Peabody & Co., taking $1,650,000; Burr, Gannett & Co., $1,350,000, and Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., $1,000,000.

Australia Shows Definite Gains In Fiscal Year

Surplus of £6,000,000—Employment Up—Credit Good—Taxes Lighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—Following on tax reductions at the rate of more than £9,000,000 a year, the Commonwealth Government finished the 1933-34 financial year with an accumulated surplus of £6,000,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 was granted unconditionally to the states, and £4,000,000 was placed in a defense trust fund to meet heavy defense expenditure during the next two years without making excessive demands upon current revenue.

The extent of Australia's recovery from depression indicated by these figures can be gauged from the fact that Commonwealth finance was "going to the bad" at the rate of £20,000,000 a year in 1931, exclusive of enormous deficits being piled up by the states.

1934-1935 Budget

The main feature of the 1934-1935 budget speech delivered by the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons) in the House of Representatives were concessions to the Commonwealth public service, war veterans and to the general public by way of sales tax reductions and reduced import duties. Some of the principal concessions outlined in the budget speech were:

Widening of the range of sales tax exemptions to cost	£220,000
Primage, an emergency form of customs taxation imposed since the depression, is reduced by	400,000
Concessions to telephone users	100,000
Reduction of radio listeners license fees from 24s. to 21s.	90,000
Restoration of financial emergency cuts imposed on veterans wives receiving pensions	123,000
Increased payments to old age and invalid pensions	100,000
Increased maternity allowance payments	60,000
Special assistance to primary producers	375,000
Complete restoration of all financial emergency cuts imposed on commonwealth public service salaries below £388 a year	270,000
New Works Total	**£4,000,000**

In addition new works to be undertaken by the Commonwealth for 1934-35 will involve an expenditure of £2,845,000 compared with £1,670,000 last year. Another £1,160,000 will be expended from the defense equipment trust account, making a total for new works for the present financial year of more than £4,000,000.

The total reductions on account of tax remissions and revenue concessions contained in the budget amount to £830,000. The expenditure concessions amount to £1,068,000, making a total charge upon the budget of £1,898,000. A surplus of £13,810 is estimated at the end of the financial year.

"We have traveled a long way from the abyss of two or three years ago," said the Prime Minister, concluding his speech. "We have now a credit balance, a restoration of Australia's credit at home and abroad, increased employment, a stronger internal economic situation and lighter taxation, Australia having climbed out of the valley of gloom is now approaching the sunshine of prosperity."

Output of Electric Energy Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—For the first time in six weeks output of electric power is above that for a year ago. The figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute show that production for the week ended Oct. 6, was 1,659,192,000 kilowatt hours, which represents an increase of 0.8 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, as against a loss of 0.2 per cent in the preceding week.

Output throughout all the sections of the country held fairly steady or showed gains as the electricity index is reflecting the slight improvement that most industrial indices are now registering. The gain of 10,216,000 kilowatt hours during the past week from the week of Sept. 29 is in part attributable to the increase in the lighting load due to the change over from daylight time to regular time.

Argentine Seeking Trade With the Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash., Octt. 10—Times are opportune for the extension of trade between the United States and Argentina as the policy adopted by England of giving imports from her colonies preference has shut certain Argentine products out of the United Kingdom, according to Victor C. del Mazo, representative of the South American republic, who is on the Pacific coast to promote trade. Argentina looks with favor upon an exchange of products and has adopted the slogan, "Buy from those who buy from us," he said on a visit to Yakima.

Señor Del Mazo is seeking to promote direct trading between the Pacific coast states and his country and pointed out that fruits, canned salmon and other products could be exchanged for such products as Argentina has to offer and Americans can use. Purchases of these products by Argentine merchants heretofore has been through New York brokers.

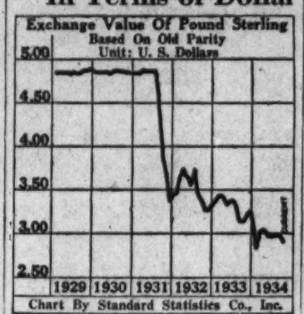
Alaskan Salmon Pack Establishes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10—Complete autumn reports now available show that the red and pink salmon pack in Alaska has established a new all-time record for the season of 1934.

While the Alaska pack, with a grand total of over 7,000,000 cases, exceeded all past records, that of the entire Pacific Northwest is somewhat below the high records of 1917 and 1918.

Pound Off Sharply In Terms of Dollar



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO MORE properly mirror the recent decline in sterling exchange, the trend of the British pound is here charted in terms of the U. S. dollar of the former gold parity.

As will be noted, the pound continued its irregular decline after the United States left the gold standard in 1933, recovered when the dollar was stabilized at its new parity in February this year, and more recently slipped off to a new low.

In terms of the old dollar, it stands now at only $2.90, as compared with around $3.40 in early 1933 when the United States inaugurated its program of depreciating the dollar.

Texas Has Good Wool Clearing Sales in Week

Although the demand for piecegoods still leaves much to be desired, there has been a good clearing movement in Texas of the fine wools which were left in that State. Purchases there in the last two weeks are estimated at fully 5,000,000 pounds, and interest continued yesterday.

Some of the recent purchases of the Texas 12-months wools are reported to have brought as much as 24 cents in the grease, which is figured equivalent to 65@67 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston, although the bulk of the later purchases there have been made on a clean basis of 60@62 cents. Some fall wool was purchased yesterday at about 17 cents in the grease, which it is estimated will cost landed clean about 47½ cents. This would mean about 52½ cents, scoured, all charges paid. Elsewhere, through the West, there has been comparatively little wool sold.

In the eastern seaboard markets, there is comparatively little business being done. Manufacturers are not likely to buy wool in any quantity in this market while cheaper wool can be bought in the country nor until there is the indication of a better business in the piece-goods markets of the country.

Some movement of Ohio delaine wool is reported within the last week.

For half-blood combing wools about 28 cents is generally the price being bid by the manufacturers. For quarter-blood combing wool, 27 cents is about the minimum price which anyone in the local trade is willing to quote.

There is some interest being shown in scoured wools for the woolen trade in a limited way, with a call for fair to choice white B supers of good to high grade in the range of 52@55 cents and for tinged wools around 48@50 cents.

For wool wastes and noils there is only a moderate demand. Carpet wools are rather slow of sale, and prices are barely maintained.

Foreign markets are generally steady. In Melbourne and Brisbane, Australia, prices were fully maintained. In the former markets, Japan and Bradford were fairly keen operators, while in Perth, Bradford and France were the only buyers. The heavy withdrawals by owners caused the first Geelong sale of the season to be cancelled.

There has been a little demand for mohair in the form of a low top which has been moving at a price close to 45 cents.

Chile Plans to Abolish All Private Pawnshops

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 10 (By U. P.)—The success attained by the State Pawnshop is indicated by a congressional proposal to abolish private pawnshops. The Caja de Credito Popular received 2,316,000 pesos from the state in 1925 (now about $231,600) and now has 4,464,081 pesos in accumulated funds ($446,408).

Last year 700,000 loans were made involving a total of more than 25,000,000 pesos ($2,500,000). Poor people were benefited sinced 547,000 of the loans were from only one to 20 pesos (10 cents to $2) in value.

It now has four buildings and is preparing opening of nine provincial branches. Its savings bank department was exempted by decree from the law making savings banks a monopoly of the National Savings Bank.

Detroit's Huge Refunding Plan Meeting Success

Believed Largest in Municipal History—Involves $380,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 10—Detroit's huge refunding program, said to be the largest operation of its kind ever to be carried out in the history of municipal finance, is rapidly reaching a successful conclusion with the signing of the refunding bonds by city officials. The new bonds will be issued Nov. 15, according to Mr. Albert E. Cobo, deputy city treasurer.

Approximately $380,000,000 is involved in the refunding and payments will be spread over a period of 30 years. Bonds will be paid off on a rising schedule ranging from $8,000,000 the first year to a maximum of approximately $19,000,000. The plan provides that during the 30-year period the city must restrict its operating expenses to $40,000,000 a year. If, however, the operating budget should exceed this amount, a sum equal to the excess must be set aside for the retirement of debt.

95½ Per Cent on Deposit

The culmination of the refunding program is the result of work by the bondholders' refunding committee and city officials extending over a year and a half.

The old bonds were scattered over the country and it was the work of the bondholders' committee to locate the bondholders and induce them to deposit their bonds with the committee, receiving in exchange certificates of deposit which in turn will be exchanged for the new bonds in November. That there were 40,000 bondholders in various parts of the United States to be reached was in itself quite a problem.

How well the bondholders' committee has succeeded is shown in the fact that 95½ per cent of the amount represented by the old bonds is now on deposit. More than $7,300,000 of interest due on the deposited bonds has been collected by the committee and distributed to the depositors.

Because of the large number of bonds involved, the committee has urged all depositors to send in their certificates of deposit as soon as possible so that they may receive their new securities without delay.

The success of the refunding program is an example of what can be done when public officials work in harmony, according to a representative of counsel for the bondholders' committee.

Good Coöperation

There has been splendid coöperation from all city officials concerned with the program, he said. Politics, for the most part, have been laid aside and the project has been handled in a businesslike manner. City officials are to be congratulated on the fine spirit shown in carrying out the program, the representative declared.

Detroit, hard hit by depression, has been saved from bankruptcy and now is emerging from its financial difficulties. Considerable relief has been brought to taxpayers and the budget has been balanced. Consequently, the general outlook, so far as municipal finances are concerned, is much improved, comment here indicates.

Shipments of Cacao For 1933 at Record Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Brazilian cacao shipments in 1933, amounting to 1,644,782 bags (of 132 pounds) were the highest on record, according to advices from the United States Commerce Department at Washington. Approximately 80 per cent of Brazil's exports of this product are destined for the American market.

Total production during the current year amounted to around 1,500,000 bags compared with an average for the last 15 years of 1,172,000 bags. During 1933 world production totaled 10,230,000 bags, of which Brazil produced 1,470,000 bags or 14 per cent.

China Resorts to Horse as Gasoline Duties Are Increased by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Gasoline imported into China from the United States and elsewhere has been paying increasing customs duties ordered by the National Government at Nanking.

Because of the duties, amounting to about half the rate to dealers, the retail price has risen and is now about 30 U. S. cents a gallon in Shanghai.

And because of this Government-caused price rise, an important Government organ has now announced that it is discontinuing use of motorcars and going back to horse-drawn carriages!

On recommendation of Dr. Chu Min-i, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, members of the various organs under the Yuan will henceforth use the old-fashioned "buggy" or its Chinese equivalent.

Thirty of these are to be purchased. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, has contributed 15 horses which were recently given him by the people of Kokonor. It has not yet been made clear whether another 15 or more horses will be purchased, or the Wang Ching-wei horses asked to work double shift in the interest of national economy.

Motor vehicles are subject to a heavy import duty running as high as around 40 per cent on the assessed value. There are heavy import duties on lubrication oil and other necessary supplies.

Increased Longevity Pointing to Higher Rates for Annuities

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—People are learning to live so long that annuity insurance premiums are likely to be higher in the future.

Arthur B. Wood, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, indicated that in an address before the American Life Convention today, in which he warned that "if annuity premium rates are based on the assumption that recent past experiences will be repeated, they will probably prove insufficient."

He suggested that "to avoid incurring an ultimate loss, additional provision should be made for anticipated increase in longevity."

Current trends toward low interest rates on new investments, as well as improvement in mortality, point toward upward revision of rates of premiums on purchase payments for annuities, he said.

He said also that he was of the opinion that surrender and loan values on assurance policies had reached too high a point.

Charles B. Robbins, manager of the American Life Convention with offices in St. Louis, in his annual report said that new business written by life insurance firms had increased 12.8 per cent over a corresponding period of the previous year.

Steel Operations 24½ Per Cent Of National Capacity

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Steel operations were estimated for this week at a national average of 24½ per cent of capacity, according to the weekly summary of Iron Age, released today. This compares with an operating rate of 24 per cent last week.

"The gradual upswing in iron and steel demand," asserted the review, "is losing its force as it encountered increasing caution among buyers.

"While orders are still growing in number, aggregate bookings in terms of tonnage are showing little or no gain.

"Uncertainty regarding governmental policies particularly with reference to codes is the most important deterrent to buying.

"Although the most recent public statements of Donald B. Richberg indicate that his last week's address in opposition to price control was misinterpreted, the future policy of the Administration remains obscure and the impression that a definite relaxation of code restrictions is due will not down."

Cuban Bondholders Have New Committee

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., announces the formation of a new committee to represent owners of Cuban public works bonds.

The committee was organized according to the announcement, to "cooperate with the council in whatever measure it should seem necessary or desirable to take for the protection of the interests of the bondholders as against any action of the Cuban Government."

The new committee, described as a "strictly non-profit" organization, includes George L. Burnham, treasurer of the Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; J. W. Leamy, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Co., New York; Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president, of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., and John J. Rowe, president of the Fifth-Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati.

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Schools of Air On Federal Radio Chain Proposed

Advisory Council Hears Discussion of Plans for Educational Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—A government radio chain, to offer educational programs supplementary to the public school system and to give other services not given now by commercial broadcasting companies, was put forward as a possible means of raising the standards of radio programs in the United States by speakers at the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, which met here yesterday.

Agreeing that too large a proportion of programs on the air today were "pretty terrible," speakers from the fields of education, radio and press discussed means of making commercial programs more educational and educational programs more entertaining.

Not complete government operation of the radio as in some European countries, but government competition, was considered desirable for the United States by some of the speakers, among them Dr. George F. Zook, former United States Commissioner of Education.

Possibility Seen

Answering the charge that such a plan is not likely to get federal support, Dr. Zook said that from his observations in Washington he thought there was a possibility that the Government might go into radio.

The United States, in order to keep certain wavelengths assigned to it by international agreement, may have to put them to some use, Dr. Zook said, and it might decide to offer programs of its own to the stations which do not now get the commercial chain programs—three-fourths of all the stations in the country. He thought a government-planned service to round out the school system but not to offer a substitute for schools would be of great value.

In his recent travels in Europe he had found educational programs in connection with the schools working well. For the United States he thought that more attention to educational radio for boys and girls would result in raising a generation of more discriminating radio listeners; and if adults were more discriminating, all programs would have to be better.

Raising the Tastes

Another way to raise the taste of the radio audience might be to persuade the broadcasting companies to sandwich in some educational material with their regular programs so that listeners could see if they liked it, proposed Dr. Lyman Bryson of Teachers College, Columbia University.

"A lot of people who might enjoy educational programs if you sneaked up on them, will tune out if they come to them labeled 'Educational,'" said Dr. Bryson.

Make educational programs more appealing, less like the compulsory classroom lecture, was the recommendation of Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, who declared education should compete on its own merits with commercial programs.

This point was amplified by Dr. John Erskine, Columbia University professor and author. "It has been proposed," he said, "to reserve exclusively for education a certain proportion of hours on the air. With this proposal I have no sympathy If education can bring to the public a message which the listener finds interesting and important, then education will be at once a popular success, in no need of protection."

Dillinger Gang Associate 'Pays'

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Once again an associate of the Dillinger gang has had to pay his price to the law. The latest "victim" of the trail of "Dillinger poison" that has dogged those who came into contact with the Dillinger gang is Tommy Gannon of St. Paul.

Gannon pleaded guilty yesterday in the United States District Court at Duluth to a charge of harboring Homer Van Meter, slain Dillinger gangster, and was sentenced by Judge R. C. Bell to six months in the county work farm.

Thus Gannon joined the host of other persons who have tasted of the "Dillinger poison," including Dr. Clayton E. May, Minneapolis physician; Evelyn Frechette, woman associate of Dillinger, and Patricia Cherrington, girl friend of John Hamilton, one of Dillinger's chief henchmen.

There were many others, including those who paid the extreme penalty. Those killed in addition to Dillinger and Van Meter were Eddie Green, Tommy Carroll, and Charles Makley. Makley was recently killed in an attempt to escape from the Ohio state penitentiary.

Drys Plan to Use Local Option Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10—Through the local option provisions of the New York State alcoholic beverage control laws the Anti-Saloon League proposes to try to effect complete elimination of liquor traffic in this State, according to Mr. Fred A. Victor, state superintendent of the league.

The league has two objectives, Mr. Victor said. One is to reduce the demand for liquor; the other is to eliminate the alcoholic beverage industry.

Local option is not the final solution of the liquor problem, but it does provide a method for attack, he held. Local elections will be possible in 1935 in towns and cities of the State and the league is ready to assist every community which will come to grips then with the liquor interests within its boundaries, he declared. Drys should drop the word temperance from their vocabularies and stress total abstinence, Mr. Victor declared.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—40c a line for one or two insertions, 35c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application card and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HONOLULU—For sale, English type stucco, 6-room house, 2 baths; 1 car; 1 floor; 2 blocks Waikiki Beach; beautiful hotel grounds; shops and car line. OWNER, P. O. Box 3029.

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"America Sings"

The authors of "Americ Sings" had an excellent idea. It was to celebrate the life and the music of Stephen Collins Foster, the composer of "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," et cetera. So they built a lyric legend based on Foster's music, with improvements by Mr. Karl Hajos; engaged Mr. Watson Barratt to design sets "in the spirit" of Currier & Ives prints, and assembled a cast containing names of renown in the musical comedy world.

When all this had been done, the authors seem to have discovered that although their handiwork was romantic and possibly authentic, it wasn't very exciting. For this reason, presumably, the producers began to provide extra features. To Allan Jones, Marjorie Dille and Ilomay Bailey, the major songsters of the plot, were added Jules Bledsoe with his voice, McIntyre and Heath with their comics, the Hall Johnson Singers with their choruses, the Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers with their maneuvers and, finally, Paul Haakon with his nimble feet. And many others.

So in a sense, you see, the show has everything At least, it has a great deal too much. This is a fault that might be easily remedied were it not that the show's best things have the least to do with the original idea. The first performance, which was given at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of Oct. 9, was scheduled to start at 8:30. Actually it started at about 10:30. True, the curtain went up approximately on time and there were doings on the stage for the next hour and three-quarters; but nothing much happened until the second act was under way. That is to say, the extra, added, special features which had so little relation to the theme began at about that period to stir the interest.

Eventually, the Broadway producers will have to bar Paul Haakon from their stages. Because he has an embarrassing habit of stealing the show. He walked off with "Annina," last season, from right under the nose of Mme. Maria Jeritza herself; and in the present instance he injected life into a moribund performance. Of course he stopped the show.

Mr. Jones sings and acts, as usual, to the best convention of musical comedy. The ladies in the leading rôles are more remarkable for personal and sartorial than for vocal charm. Mr. Bledsoe still has an excellent voice, in spite of the treatment he accords it. He might get better use of it by consulting a good vocal coach.

If the dead wood can be chopped away from this production, and if the remaining material can be integrated, the piece may succeed.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "Roberta," in its final week at the Colonial, and "Ah, Wilderness," in its second week at the Plymouth.

"Men in White," Sidney Kingsley's Pulitzer Prize play, will open the Group Theater's season at the Majestic Monday evening.

A new musical piece called "Say When" will have its first performance at the Shubert Oct. 22.

Matinées at the Shubert and the Colonial this week will be on the Friday holiday. At the Plymouth the matinée will be on Thursday as usual.

The first showing of the new Fred Astaire film, "Gay Divorcée," will be given Thursday evening at 10 o'clock. The regular engagement starts Friday.

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

COMPRISES 31.8 P.C. OF THE LAND AREA AND 33.4 P.C. OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

No. 21

Edward MacDowell

IT HAS often been asked why America has no great composers in the class with Wagner, Tchaikowsky, Schumann, and Strauss. The answer always is, "The country is too young." However, there is a young set growing up in America: Ives, Cowell, Antheil, Ruggles and others, who are radical and revolutionary.

Henry Cowell played some of his things for me a few years ago in New York. He called his chords and passages "tone clusters." He played with his fingers, hands, and with his arms up to the elbow in these "clusters." Rubinstein is quoted as having said, "Play with your nose if you haven't enough fingers." So why not with the elbows? Can you imagine a piano score marked: fifth finger—nose—elbow—whole arm. This may yet appear, for Cowell has actually written on his *Amiable Conversation* the notations "R. F." and "L. F." (for right fist and left fist), but then, this "conversation" is between two Chinese.

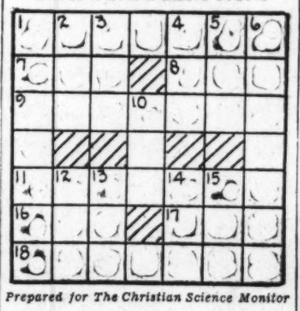
Then there is Charles Griffes, whose brief career left us *Nightfall, The Fountain of the Acqua Paola, Clouds*, and that lovely *White Peacock* which struts about in the moonlight, mysterious and majestic.

But MacDowell is more traditional. He loved nature in its simplest form and strove to express it simply in music. He lived and composed in a cabin in the New Hampshire woods, and one can feel the simplicity of the Peterborough setting in his works. There is plenty of Scotch humor and imagination in MacDowell, too, but throughout all his compositions there is a profound simplicity. His sea pieces are delightful. The well-known and beloved *To a Water Lily* seems to me as if he might have thought, "Play to a water lily and it will inspire you." Whenever I play this composition I am reminded of the Monet murals in the Orangerie in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris, called the "Water Lilies." All four walls are devoted to these superb paintings depicting four moods of the day, which the French Government has preserved as a memorial to the artist. I have visited them often and stayed long.

To a Water Lily makes me think of a warm day by a cool, clear pool, the sun setting, the blue of the water deepening. See the lilies lightly sitting on their pads on the pool and smell their faint odor. It is the atmosphere this piece creates. Sit down and play MacDowell in such a mood and you'll catch his fineness and meaning. Then his *Polonaise* will break the spell and make you dance with the peasants in their brightly colored costumes on a holiday in June.

SONYA MICHELL.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 6



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—The flesh of deer
7—Wing
8—Highest mountain in Crete
9—Worker
11—A state
16—Recent
17—Egg of a parasitic insect.
18—Capable of extension

Down

1—Brave
2—Highest note in Guido's scale
3—Seize suddenly
4—Title
5—Poem
6—Till
10—A circle
12—American general
13—Beard of wheat
14—Cuckoo
15—Unit of length

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Concerto for Four Pianos

Attracted by an Extraordinary Musical Number, Frank S. Wilton, of Huntington Park, Calif., Seized His Camera and Tracked Down the Sound. He Shares With the Monitor Camera Club What He Found: Three Barkers Were Trying Out a New Piece With Their Teacher.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Undergirding of Paul's Ship

WE ARE told in Acts 27 that when Paul was on his way to Rome the ship on which he was sailing from Myra (27:5) to Melita (28:1) was caught in a violent storm; and, as a precautionary measure, the sailors "used helps, undergirding the ship" (27:17).

In wooden vessels of that period there was often considerable danger of the planks "starting," an eventuality which was followed by leakage and, in extreme cases, by the foundering of the ship. It is known from various references in Greek literature that it was customary in those days to carry as part of a vessel's regular equipment, long chains or cables (here graphically described as "helps"), which, in an emergency, could be passed under the ship's hull and drawn taught, thus aiding in keeping in place the straining timbers.

This "undergirding," or, to use a more modern term, "frapping," has aided in saving many a good ship from disaster.

Daily Anecdote

Heckler Is Heckled

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS Magaret Bondfield, who was at one time Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet, when campaigning for her first election to Parliament spoke at a meeting in Northumberland. There was much opposition and many interruptions during her speech. One opposing heckler finally called out, "Don't you wish you were a man?"

Miss Bondfield turned toward to speaker and similingly replied: "Well hardly! But don't you?"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Officials in the nomenclature section of the Department of Agriculture are worried because they can't decide whether to call a tomato a fruit or a vegetable. They're welcome to adopt our plan. We've been calling it a tomato for years and haven't yet run into any complications.

Vancouver Sun: A scientist announces that a goose isn't nearly as silly as it looks, which should be some consolation to fat men who wear polo shirts.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: A resort is where the natives live on your vacation as a vocation.

Montreal Star: About the only establishment that makes money without advertising is the Mint.

Dallas News: Probably there would be fewer motor accidents if every driver stopped to think and thought to stop.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Speaking of the forgotten man, who knows the name of Miss Frances Perkins' husband?

Quotation for Today

WHEN you get into a tight place and everything goes against you till it seems as though you could not hold on a minute longer, neve give up then, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn.—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Mr. Scroggins

The Caw Brothers Call

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

TWO country crows sat on the front piazza of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) on Boston Common. The sun was just beginning to fill the air with golden fire. Its rays stroked the black velvet coats of the crows and made them glisten.

"Is this where he lives?" said one.

"Let's caw and see," said the other.

So the country crows lifted up their glad voices in the loud cry which is heard often across the cornfields, but not so often across the citified turf of the Common.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Appears at the Window

Scroggins' head appeared at the window.

The crows cried again, both gladly and loudly. "He's at home," said one. The other cocked his eye merrily.

The door opened and there was Scroggins in his nightgown. "Good morning," he said.

"Wonderful," said the crows together, and then lifted their voices again. Scroggins laughed, left the doorway and came back in no time with his swing-tail coat in place, his high hat in one hand and his stick in the other.

"You're the Caw Brothers," he said cordially.

"The same," said the brothers, for so they were, nodding roguishly.

"I've heard of you, and I'm glad to have a visit," said Scroggins. "Would you like to be shown about?"

The Caw brothers bowed and smiled, but said they'd seen about everything anyone could see because they had flown over the Common and Garden for an hour waiting until it would be time for Scroggins to get up.

"We're out of bed early in the country," said one Caw brother and the other brother nodded a hearty yes.

"You like the country better than the city?" said Scroggins.

"Who doesn't!" said one brother.

"Well," said Scroggins somewhat timidly, for these visitors were bold fellows, "I must say I like the city better. I've been in the country and, well—" the venerable squirrel hurrumphed.

"You like the city better?" said the more talkative of the brothers.

"I'm afraid I do," said Scroggins, twirling his cane.

"Why should you be afraid to like the city?" said the talking crow. Before Scroggins could answer, the other brother broke in. "Now, we're country fellows, and we don't eare who knows it. We're here, there, and everywhere, over fields and woods and rivers, and we like it; and we're noisy and we're hearty and—"

Talking seemed to go to this crow's head, and without finishing he went off into a gale of cawing and was up and away. The remaining one apologized for his brother, but said of course he'd better join him, and so they went into the west, cawing and cawing.

Scroggins went indoors and ate a hearty breakfast and told Mrs. Scroggins that the city was a great place to be. "There aren't as many noisy people here, my dear," he said. And she said of course that that was one way of looking at it, but she thought there were more noisy people.

And so the matter was left.

Today's Limerick

At six or some similar hour
A man, very fond of his shour,
Begins his ablutions
With loud contributions
Of medleys decidedly sour.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

French Dressing

MRS. K—— had often been complimented on her delicious French dressing. When her husband lost his position and could not find another, something had to be done. She, accordingly, began selling bottles of her salad dressing to friends and to people she could reach by telephone.

The business has grown so that it keeps both the husband and wife busy. She makes the salad dressing and telephones prospective customers; he delivers, and does the necessary buying and clerical work. And the customers (I am one) are enjoying the salad dressing, delicious and moderately priced.

Margarita T. D.

In Lighter Vein

A Child's Love

Four-year-old Ellen was being taught to eat and enjoy all kinds of food, so she was also given spinach, and rather often, she thought. She ate at her own pretty little table, in her nursery, with her big Teddy-bear, as companion, always opposite.

As she sat down at her wee table one day, she glanced at it and sighed. "Spinach again! Oh, Teddy, dear, if I didn't love you so dearly I'd give this to you."

He'll Find Out

"Waiter, my bill."
"What did you have, sir?"
"I don't know."
"You don't know?"
"No. I ordered a tender steak."—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

The Purist on the Farm

Visitor: "I suppose you farmers would be glad to have this rain keep up?"

Farmer: "Waal, it'll do us more good if it comes down."

Experienced

Editor: "Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

Applicant: "No, sir."

Editor: "Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience." — *Toronto Globe.*

—Humorist

"And when may I carve them both on the same tree, Miss Perkins?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guardian of the Gulls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

MANY sea gulls drenched with oil and unable to fly, or in any way help themselves, are from time to time washed up on the beach.

Near San Francisco Bay there lives a man who walks almost daily along the water's edge; and when he finds one of these helpless creatures, he takes it home, removes the crude oil with the aid of coal oil, and completes the job with warm water and soap.

When the feathers are clean, the bird is warmed and dried by the fire and then fed. By this time it is usually active and ready to return to its natural haunts.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Foliage (A. B.)—The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary chronicles the pronunciation of this word as *fo'-lih-ij* (long *o*, each *i* short). Speakers, however, who presume to be old-fashioned enough to give the last syllable a breath of the quick-long *a* will have not only our admiration, but our emulation.

Detour (A. B.)—The accent is still preferably on the second syllable, although the new edition of Webster's records a delicate change in the pronunciation: *de-toor'* (*e* as in create, *oo* as in foot, formerly as in food).

Pronouncing according to spelling (Mrs. C. R. D.)—The correspondent writes:

> I listened to a very good reader over the radio on Sunday, and he pronounced the word "image" four different ways in his effort to change (the former quick-long *a* to the short *i* sound in second syllable). So I, for one, am going to stay with the former pronunciations given in the Monitor and my dictionary, which are much nearer the sounds as they are spelled.
>
> Where, for instance, do you find any rule of phonetics which advises the short *i* as in *im'-ij* for the word "image"? Doesn't it stir your sense of humor? It does mine!

We can muster some sympathy for this point of view. But before we acknowledge more than we support, we would draw the correspondent's attention to the fact that if spelling were to be considered the infallible basis for pronunciation, we might make ourselves ridiculous when we uttered: "bade," "climb," "colonel," "heir," "honest," "listen," "love," "measure," "Thomas," etc.

The new Webster's is a great improvement over the first edition; and we have no doubt that the word "image," in ordinary conversation, even among cultured speakers, is pronounced *im'-ij*. Language grows. We believe, however, that in the measured tempo of public reading or speaking, more attention is, and should be, given to vowel values.

We therefore accept and follow the second edition of Webster's with certain minor reservations for platform practice, which we shall not hesitate to state when occasion is provided.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Wisdom's Mine

Let not sleep fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done, be troubled, and rejoice for the good.—*Pythagoras.*

Never let us be discouraged with ourselves. It is not when we are conscious of our faults that we are the most wicked; on the contrary, we are less so. We see by a brighter light; and let us remember for our consolation that we never perceive our sins till we begin to cure them.—*Fenelon.*

A man without mirth is like a wagon without springs, in which one is caused disagreeably to jolt by every pebble over which it runs.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today.—*Franklin.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*He 'Sees' the Game*

By THE HAGERS

I WAS AMONG THE CROWD THAT CAME TO DRAKEVILLE U.'S FIRST FOOTBALL GAME.
A DUCK WITH POP AND LEMONADE AROUND ME DID A LIVELY TRADE.
THE NEXT ONE DOWN THE AISLE TO COME SOLD CANDY BARS AND CHEWING GUM.
A SAUSAGE VENDER, WITH HIS BUNS, FOUND SCORES OF EAGER HUNGRY ONES.
THE HAGERS
THE TEAM MAY BE ALL THAT THEY CLAIM; BUT I SAW LITTLE OF THE GAME!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Defeating Assassination

MARSEILLES is not Sarajevo. A world which recalls only too vividly the awful aftermath of another assassination involving Yugoslavia has been quick to find frightening parallels in the killing of King Alexander. But the shooting of Franz Ferdinand in the little Serbian town twenty years ago was a very different thing from the assassination of Yugoslavia's King-Dictator in the French seaport.

Alexander was shot down, not by an Italian, Austrian or Bulgarian, but by one of his own subjects. And the Europe of today is not, despite all the war talk, organized into two equally balanced camps. Moreover, the very remembrance of Sarajevo impels sober thinking and definite measures to stabilize and pacify. The fact that M. Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, was slain at Alexander's side may delay but should not prevent the efforts under way to bring about better relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. French policy rarely rests on one man, even a man who had been so active and influential as M. Barthou.

Mussolini may be tempted to regard the killing of Alexander as the fortuitous removal of a strong opponent from his path. He may see in the event only an opportunity for aggressive diplomacy aimed at obtaining advantages from his weakened neighbor just across the Adriatic. But it is more plainly an opportunity for statesmanlike conciliation of Yugoslavian animosities. Italy has so much more to gain by helping to stabilize Europe than by throwing any more matches into the Balkan powder keg that restraint should be the keynote in Rome.

Yugoslavia's other neighbors may be willing to fish in troubled waters. The benefits of Alexander's recent progress in removing friction with Bulgaria over Macedonian minorities may be endangered. Trade arrangements with Greece may be upset. In Albania, ambitious King Zog may enlarge his plans. In Hungary the forces working for a Hapsburg restoration may see a chance for overt action. It is known that one of Alexander's main reasons for establishing himself as dictator in 1929 was the fear that the disaffected Croats—and his assassin, Kalemen, was a Croat—might rejoin a Roman Catholic and Hapsburg Hungary from which they were freed by the World War.

But actually Yugoslavia's danger from her neighbors, and the possibility of grave complications, is much less than her danger from herself, from her own disunity. To bind the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into one nation was Alexander's great aim. He was primarily a soldier and he used military methods. He believed unity could be achieved by force. He put down all opposition.

Even many of the Serbs favored a confederation, with Croats and Slovenes enjoying a certain measure of autonomy. But men and parties who opposed complete unification were assassinated or banished. Yet the King found that neither disunity nor corruption in government—the two reasons for resort to absolute rule—had been ended. And now his eleven-year-old son and the Council of Regency are confronted by the same problems. Force has been met with force.

The new ruler of Yugoslavia and the peoples of neighboring countries might now turn to other methods with more hope of success. The temptation to repay violence with violence, hate with hate, must be overcome if assassination is to be defeated. Those who have some understanding of the true basis of unity within nations and among nations can help to heal the hate of which assassination is only a visible symbol.

Baseball's New Old Deal

ANOTHER baseball World Series is over. But the defeat of the Detroit American League champions by St. Louis, winners of the National League pennant, is more significant this year than usually. Surface observations include Detroit's failure to win the world championship and youthful players taking the spectacular rôles away from the veterans. But the experts are saying that the series just ended marks the beginning of the end for long-distance hitting, which has virtually excluded other great features of the game for some years.

"Babe" Ruth's transfer from the pitchers' box to the outfield more than a decade ago presaged an era of heavy hitting. Club owners helped the batters by permitting the introduction of a livelier ball and by moving fences a bit nearer to the home plates. There is no question that the orgy of heavy hitting temporarily appealed to the crowd and helped baseball through an industrial depression. But it is interesting to note that Ruth's last season as a regular sees a tendency to re-elevate pitching to the levels it enjoyed during the unforgotten days of "Christy" Mathewson, "Three-Finger" Brown, Iron-man Wood, "Chief" Bender, Eddie Plank.

Most World Series heroes of recent years have been powerful hitters. But the "fans" are talking today of "Dizzy" Dean, his brother "Daffy" Dean and "Schoolboy" Rowe—young moundsmen of a new order.

If the pitching in the 1934 World Series is indicative of the future, baseball is near the threshold of a renaissance. Skillful box work invariably forces into play the technique of the old masters. And who would not welcome the return of squeeze plays, base stealing and assortments of "surprise" plays that are still practiced with measurable success by the master craftsman, Connie Mack?

Upton Sinclair's Position

BEFORE he was a candidate for Governor of California, Upton Sinclair repeatedly expressed his hostility to religion or to other people's religions. Whether he has changed his position in this regard is a question that has been discussed by California voters and may be of interest to observers elsewhere.

The pamphlet that Mr. Sinclair has circulated throughout his candidacy contains no indication that he has changed his attitude toward other people's religions. On the contrary, it includes a paragraph (p. 31) to the effect that Christian Scientists believe in animal magnetism as Mormons believe the revelation of Joseph Smith. To assert such a parallel is plainly wrong. Christian Scientists regard animal magnetism as error or evil.

On June 4, 1934, in his newspaper, Epic News, Mr. Sinclair referred to passages from his book entitled "The Profits of Religion," and said, "These passages may hurt the feelings of Catholics, Episcopalians, Christian Scientists, Mormons, and Theosophists—hurt them so greatly that they will prefer to live in poverty the rest of their lives rather than to vote for the author of 'The Profits of Religion.'" Continuing, he referred to all of his forty-seven books as containing five or ten million words, and said, "Some of these words are very harsh, and some of them I would cut out if I were re-writing the book today." Evidently this prudent statement did not necessarily retract harsh words in any particular book or on any particular subject. It left its author in a position to say that he had not changed his attitude toward religions in any way.

A later statement by Mr. Sinclair, and presumably his latest statement on this subject, is in the current issue of Modern Living, a periodical published in New York City. In this article entitled "The Power of Your Subconscious Mind," he advocated the use of "hypnoidization" for health.

In this connection he said: "Those who can sway religious emotions can cure disease, not merely fixed ideas, but many diseases which appear to be entirely physical, but which psychoanalysis reveals to be hysterical in nature. Of course those religious persons who heal by laying on of hands or by purely mental means deny indignantly that they are using hypnotism or anything like it. I am aware that I shall bring upon myself a flood of letters from Christian Scientists if I identify their methods of curing with 'animal magnetism' and 'manipulation' and other devices of the 'devil' which they repudiate.

"All I can say is that their miracles are brought about by affecting the subconscious mind; there is no other way to bring them about, and for my part I cannot see that it makes a great difference whether the subconscious mind is affected by a hand laid on the forehead, or by a hand waved in the air, or by an incantation pronounced, or by a prayer thought in silence. If you can persuade the subconscious mind that God is operating upon it, that God is omnipotent and is directing this particular healing, that is the most powerful suggestion imaginable, and is the basis of many cures. But if in order to achieve this, it is necessary for me to persuade myself that I can find some meaning in the metaphysics of Mother Eddy—why, then, I am very sorry, but I really prefer to remain sick."

From the foregoing quotation, it is to be observed that Mr. Sinclair admitted that Christian Science heals to a limited extent, attributed this healing to a method like hypnotism, admitted that Christian Scientists declare the contrary, and spoke disrespectfully of Mrs. Eddy and her metaphysics.

The foregoing quotations do not repeat Mr. Sinclair's harshest words about the religions and religionists from whom he differs. They are intended to report his latest expressions on these subjects.

Doubts or Doughnuts?

THE pessimist has been defined as one who sees the hole instead of the doughnut. To him there can be nothing particularly joyous about the proposed observation of October as National Doughnut Month in the United States. For this has exposed Americans eating a million dozen doughnuts a day and thus encouraging total production of three or four hundred million dozen holes a year.

It is nearly always possible, though, to turn the pessimist's statement back on him. Some of the world's troubles today are traced to the absence of new frontiers, to surpluses of stuff that must be consumed, to underconsumption of overproduction. Frontiers? How about the wide open spaces that could be provided just by putting all the doughnut holes edge to edge? Surpluses? Maybe, but part of every doughnut disappears of its own accord when properly addressed.

And no doubt we can find somewhere in this line of reasoning an explanation of the doughnut's popularity among Americans. This people wants to be forever achieving. It is not enough to have developed something to a remarkable degree; there must still be room for improvement. Is that why the hole—why the doughnut?

Old "Society Library"

THE oldest library in New York State, from which Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were early book borrowers, and to which President Theodore Roosevelt used to send for books when he was in the White House, is celebrating its 180th anniversary. It is the New York Society Library at 109 University Place, New York City.

Business has hemmed in the building, but the library placidly and politely performs its functions in traditional tempo, and from its shelves books circulate all over the United States and even in Europe. Many names famous in the country's history are on the borrowers' and shareholders' lists, and quaint close-ups of life in Old New York are on its shelves.

Founded in 1754 on a shareholder basis, it was one of the first "book clubs" in American history. It received its original charter from King George III in 1772. During the intervening years it has assembled a valuable collection of historical books and likewise kept up to date with new titles for the most catholic tastes. The library now has 140,000 volumes, including foreign languages.

* * *

Life in New York a century ago is reflected in yellow newspaper files. "Twenty dollars reward for a brace of pistols and case lost out of a gig in the vicinity of Abbington Square," reads an item in the lost and found column of the New York Evening Post for July, 1834. An advertisement extols a new novel entitled "Love and Pride." When that hundred-year-old newspaper of which William Cullen Bryant was one-time editor, was first filed on the shelves, the New York Society Library was in its eightieth year.

When King George III granted the library its royal charter, its founders and first trustees were New York citizens destined, with one exception, to become four years later rebels against His Majesty's authority. They included such men as Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and Phillips Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The exception was James DeLancey, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York. His family remained loyalist.

During the British occupancy of New York the books and prints were stored in the belfry of St. Paul's Church, in lower Broadway. These books may be seen in the library today.

* * *

The reading tastes of Aaron Burr and his political adversary, Alexander Hamilton, are disclosed in the faded records. Burr read "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" and the works of Voltaire, while Hamilton, his victim in the famous duel, chose sentimental novels. Burr's wife, Mme. Jumel, was a borrower, but there is no record of what she read. DeWitt Clinton, many Roosevelts, Rhinelanders, Van Cortlandts and Livingstons are listed, and Washington Irving was a shareholder for many years.

With the changing times the shareholder privileges, which were handed down like the family pearls and mahogany furniture, were extended to subscribers. Now anyone may subscribe and borrow books in person or by mail.

The first librarian was Benjamin Hildreth, described in the minutes as a "distiller by occupation." His salary was £6 a year. In those days and somewhat later also, the librarian was considered a guardian of readers' morals. It is said that an 18-year-old Washington Square girl, wishing to borrow "Tom Jones," was told by the librarian to get written permission from her mother and he would consider the request. G. A. H.

"Window to Europe"

Early Nineteenth Century Steel Engraving

Water Front of Former Imperial Capital.

Leningrad

THE old Slavonic word for city is *grad*. In changing the name from Petrograd to Leningrad the Russians have summarized a momentous change in a nation's history.

Leningrad is singularly free of the confusion and paradox which mark large cities. It is so consistent, so well arranged that its splendors seem natural. It is flat, lying on a large river, small branches of which penetrate the city. Water plays an important part in the building of large cities; it adds immensely to the beauty of Leningrad. Baroque architecture seems particularly to thirst for water. Perhaps that is why the fountain developed under its influence.

A long bridge connects the mainland with Vassilevsky Island. From the island one may see a grand view of the city proper. The dignified façades are arranged neatly along the water front. The Academy of Art and University both look out on the river from the island. The academy is spacious and Roman, more massive than beautiful. In the vestibule, or along a stairway, students may be seen with drawing boards working out a perspective. Artists who have "arrived" exhibit in the galleries where visitors circulate, discussing the canvases. Some talk about the æsthetic features; others ponder the Marxian significance of the ideas represented.

The University is a quaint building, lengthening to what seems an endless stretch at right angles to the river. On the second floor there is a wide corridor as long as the building. It is a gathering place for meeting, or relaxation. Wall newspapers are posted at intervals, stalls sell books and new publications. Students, plainly clad, stand in groups discussing their studies. Features which would be called "collegiate" in the United States are wanting entirely. These students are living in the time of revolution and they feel their responsibilities. Even in athletics they consider the achievement of physical well-being an important means of making them socially helpful.

* * *

The Neva River is gold cloth under the noonday summer sun. We board a tram to cross the bridge. The tram is crowded. All passengers, except women and children and the disabled, enter at the rear, and it is compulsory, at the risk of penalty, to leave at the front. All the people in the tram are dressed in drab fashion. The women generally wear kerchiefs on their heads, or crocheted berets. Accessories such as gloves, finery, jewels are conspicuously lacking. From the large baskets and tin pails they carry, we judge they are going for provisions. The woman conductor takes the five-ruble note and returns a handful of jingly kopeks. To gain the front of the car, the crowd must be negotiated, and only with some very determined elbow work is an exit possible.

The car zigzags past a circular plaza dominated by the Winter Palace. The European architecture is a civilized gesture, maintaining the supremacy of Roman traditions over the Byzantine. Nevsky Prospect—Main Street, another reminder of former wealth and pastimes, place of elegant shops, cafés, promenades. There are still a few *droshkis*, dilapidated relics; there are a few motorcars, and occasionally a taxi, but the traffic to a westerner is scarcely dense. Nevsky has the cinemas and cafés and antiquarian shops. The cinema is an old music hall. The performances begin at 6 and at 10:30 p. m. In the white, or darkless, summer nights the last showing is the more popular. There is a buffet where tea is sold in glasses, also a few pastries, and some sandwiches. On the walls are photographic "stills," and some red banners with slogans. A gramophone is playing and the young people dance.

Move with the crowd along Nevsky. There are beggars who have noticed our foreign clothes; with hands outstretched they murmur: *"Barynya," "Madame," "Gnadige Frau."* They are gentle, but insistent. People are queued up at the ice-cream cart; queues await taxis, the buses; queues stand at the cashiers' desks. Queues are everywhere. And how patiently the Russians wait.

In a flower shop we purchase fifteen small sprays of lily of the valley; the old salesman computes the sum on an abacus; he shakes his head, "Please take another spray, it is easier to calculate." The department stores are roomy and not very heavily stocked; buyers, however, are abundant.

* * *

Leningrad is a former capital, but the leaders have moved out, taking the vivacity with them. Leningrad is not ripped up and buttressed for construction as Moscow is. It is in disrepair. The cobblestones persist stubbornly, the walls are flaked, the steps chipped. Yet, withal, grandeur prevails in the gleaming multicolored enamel cupolas of the Church of the Blood, the luxurious turquoise dome of the Mosque, the slender gilded spire of the Admiralty, the solemn green stretch of Marsovo Polye. Color is popular for architecture. Plaster buildings are daubed with terra cotta or cerulean blue. It is a care-free, summer-resort use of color which lightens the austerity of the general atmosphere.

Leningrad may be estimated in terms of its museums. There is the Hermitage with innumerable canvases, lavish furnishings, gigantic malachite urns; it is a house of treasure, varying from delicate Persian kalemkars to a magnificent Leonardo. The Russian Museum houses canvases by native painters who portrayed court life, illustrated peasant customs. They vary from the graphic realism of Repin to the fanciful idylls of Nesterov. The Russian devotion to the scenic and dramatic is evident. But one must go to the theaters to witness the direct outlet of the great national gift for drama and the dance, especially to the sumptuous Alexander and Marinsky Theaters. The ballet maintains the rugged discipline of imperial days; the workers in the audience are emphatically appreciative of the graceful acrobatics of the ballerinas, sometimes to the extent of tossing flowers on the stage.

Leningrad is a port. In the months when an ice pack does not hold shipping in deadlock, freight boats carry cargo to many points in the world. Passenger steamers bring visitors who disembark and receive their first vivid impressions of the Soviet Union. For passengers from the East it is called the "window to Europe." Janus-headed Leningrad looks to the world outside for help and understanding; it looks into Russia with hope and expectation. DOROTHY ADLOW

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Hard Work for Self-Respect

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial of September 29, "Confidence Begets Confidence," has been brought to my attention. I was pleased to read it, especially the last paragraph. All American business men are not dishonest. The largest proportion of them are honest, otherwise they would not have lasted as long as they have.

In my opinion, many of the evils of the 1927-29 boom and its collapse were due to a madness which struck the whole world, the vortex of which was in America. People committed the most terrific excesses, driven by the mad delusion to attempting to get rich without working. Then it was that dishonest men in all walks of life either preyed, or attempted to prey, upon these people madly carrying on their excesses and delusions.

Happily this is past. There have been many reforms placed on the statute books, and it now seems we should look forward to work, and indeed it must be very hard work, for us to regain our self-respect.

New York. BERNARD M. BARUCH.

Registered Mark Not Withdrawn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the article, "Reich Withdraws Exchange Benefit From Foreigners," in your paper of August 8.

Will you allow me to make a few comments to this article:

It is a mistake that the registered mark will be withdrawn on September 30. I have made careful inquiries with regard to this important matter. You are right in so far that it is forbidden in future to give registered marks to people who live in Germany. It is, therefore, no more possible for foreigners to help their friends here with registered marks. Of course, it is deplorable that this measure had to be taken, but at the present moment we are economically in a very difficult position.

But tourists are not in the least touched by this measure. That means that at the present moment we are one of the cheapest countries to travel in. A lot of Americans and Englishmen have been over here this summer and have been delighted how friendly they were welcomed by the new Germany.

May this personal understanding help to preserve the peace for the future!

Berlin. BARONESSE VON DER GOLTZ.

The Wage Differential

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's issue of June 20, the writer noticed a statement made by Mr. John E. Egerton, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, appearing under the heading of "Wage Differential Held Essential for Prosperity of South."

As stove manufacturers located about 300 miles north of strong southern competitors, the lowest wage we pay our unskilled labor is 49½ cents per hour. Our southern competitors' minimum wage is 27½ cents per hour.

Since reading Mr. Egerton's statement, we are wondering if he realizes that, regardless of how economically and efficiently we operate our plants, we do not seem to be in a position to meet the competition of many of our southern competitors, who have been invading the northern territories with a vengeance in the last few years.

Surely when we pay a minimum wage 80 per cent higher than the South, we cannot help but feel the shoe really fits on the other foot. H. EHRET, President,

Belleville, Ill. Oakland Foundry Company.

Slovaks and Treaty Revision

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I comment upon the article by Mr. R. H. Markham published in the Wide Horizon on October 5. In referring to Hungary's agitation for the revision of the Trianon Treaty, your correspondent has obviously satisfied himself with giving principally the Hungarian side. Otherwise, he could not say that the Slovaks living in the southeastern province of Czechoslovakia present a similar picture like the Croatians, whom he believes to be ready to fight side by side with Hungarians for their freedom.

Speaking for the Slovaks, it is well known to every informed and impartial observer that there does not exist a group of Slovak population, whether political, religious or cultural, that would favor a revision of the frontiers in the sense implied by your correspondent. On the contrary, it is the Slovaks of Czechoslovakia who are the most resolute opponents of any territorial changes in central Europe.

New York. JOSEF HANC.

The Wide Horizon

Changes in Spain

[The youthful Spanish Republic appears to have survived successfully the recent revolutionary outbreak. The change from monarchy to republic has been further crystallized in other ways, as indicated in the following correspondence.]

By R. A. Calvert

MADRID

ALTHOUGH Spain changed from a monarchy to a republic in a night, it is taking years to remove the Bourbon links from Madrid.

Crowns still await the stone breakers. They are the few royal crowns and scutcheons on buildings and are now draped with cloth pending their displacement by the mural crown of the Republic. But public opinion is being raised against schemes to demolish historic royalist buildings. Instead, utilitarian purposes are being found for former playgrounds of kings and princes.

One of the favorite haunts of former King Alfonso, the stables where he kept his horses in the Casa de Campo below the palace, have just been shorn of their stone crowns and scutcheons and rehabilitated as headquarters for the mounted section of the municipal guard.

Mayor Pedro Rico performed the inaugural ceremony. A tour of inspection showed that the municipal architect had so changed the interior that Don Alfonso would hardly recognize it as the summer house where he spent so many happy mornings with his horses, away from the cares of state for a while.

One floor has been fitted out as a home for the chief of the mounted police, another as a guard room with a library for the men, another as the kitchens and dining room and another with shower baths. It is hoped that the installation of the guards, admittedly a fine body of men, will bring a return of dignity to the Casa de Campo, which Madrid crowds have treated badly. Despite antilitter notices the avenues are sadly in need of a clean-up and attention to their vegetation.

* * *

Only a step away across the River Manzanares, another of Madrid's links with the Bourbons, the royal stables, has practically disappeared under the housebreaker's pick—the "Reales Caballerizas," where visitors could formerly behold the famous cream-colored horses from the studs at Aranjuez, the just as famous Andalusian "jaquitas," the King's polo ponies, and the ancient state coaches drawn by the creams. The stables, although imposing, blocked the view of the magnificent north face of the Royal Palace, and in 1931, the municipality's town planning schemes provided for their disappearance to make way for an ornamental park. The work of demolishing the stables is still far from complete, however, and one huge wall still stands gaunt against the sky.

The palace itself has undergone considerable interior transformation to convert it into a museum of tapestry. President Alcala Zamora refuses to live in it, preferring his modest private house in the city's residential quarter. The living apartments of the former monarchs have lost all their habitual furniture, and a wall here and there, and the masons were surprised when they saw the modest apartment in the huge edifice which served Queen Victoria as a bathroom.

Only one of the former royal palaces, in fact, is used by Señor Alcala Zamora, the summer palace at La Granja, San Ildefonso, to which the President pays a month's state visit in summer. The others are being used by the people. The Magdalena at Santander is an International Summer University, the Miramar at San Sebastian is used by the townspeople to whom it was handed over, for functions, the Alcazar at Seville houses state commissionaires, the Pedralbes in Barcelona is a college girls' dormitory, and the palace at Aranjuez known as Spain's Versailles is now a museum.

* * *

A great outcry against demolition of buildings with traditions rooted in the past has just been raised by War Minister Diego Hidalgo's scheme to pull down his office, the Palacio de Buenavista, where the Ministry is housed. Minister Hidalgo contends that the palace is nothing but a tangled maze of corridors, eight-foot walls, and only six rooms with any pretensions to size.

Gardens would replace the palace, according to Minister Hidalgo's plan, but Madrid newspapers and many private and public bodies are striving to prevent the plan going through.

Should Minister Hidalgo's scheme go through, a new War Ministry will be built at the head of the Castellan Avenue, the future center of Madrid, where the girders of the new Home and Agriculture Ministries are already in place. The development scheme of which these ministries form part is shortly to be supplemented by a clearance scheme to replace old and populous districts round the Puerta del Sol, hub of the city today, by a wide inner circle boulevard.

Spaniards attached to the past, however, see one bright spot in this welter of change and development. The familiar equestrian statue of Philip III, the first Austrian monarch of Spain, has been restored and returned to its pedestal in the Plaza Mayor. It was knocked down and badly damaged by the Republican crowds in their enthusiasm when Alfonso left Spain.

It is fitting that the statue should have "come home again," as the monarchists say, since Philip III designed the Plaza Mayor, the old central square of Madrid, and ordered its construction in the early part of the seventeenth century.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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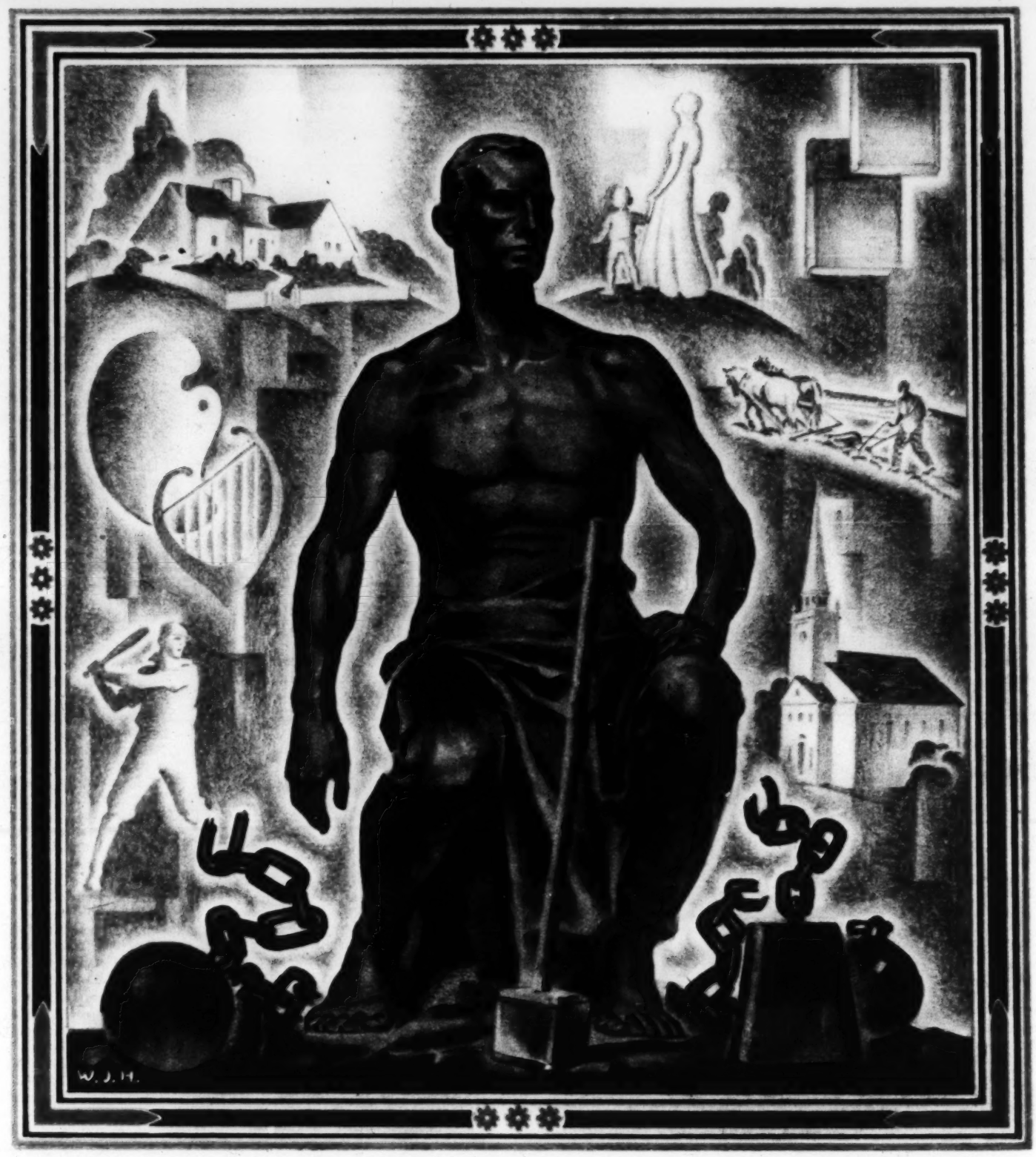

Illustration by W. C. Heffron

World Labor Welcomes America

By Harold Butler

Director of the International Labor Office, Geneva

THE ENTRY OF the United States into the International Labor Organization fills a notable gap in the ranks of the Organization and means that representatives of the Government, the employers and the workers of the United States will henceforth be associated with similar representatives of other countries in formulating international labor standards. Considerable interest attaches to the significance of American participation, to the benefits that may result and the opportunities for international coöperation and service that such membership affords.

The acceptance of membership by the United States, fulfilling a hope of international coöperation in the field of labor, is the culmination of a series of events which made collaboration with the work of the Organization a logical consequence. As early as 1897 the United States sent an official representative to the historic Brussels Conference, at which "coöperation among the nations in the formulation of labor standards and uniform presentation of reports and statistics" was discussed for the first time. Three years later it was represented at the Paris Conference, which among other things was responsible for the establishment of the old International Labor Office at Basel in 1903. From its inception until 1920, when this semi-official agency for research and for the collection of data on labor questions was replaced by the new International Labor Office at Geneva, the United States took an active interest, helped in the promotion of its work and made annual appropriations toward its support.

In the early days of the World War, the American Federation of Labor declared its intention of pressing for fair treatment of workers of the world in the negotiations that would follow the conclusion of hostilities. It authorized Samuel Gompers, its president, to invite representatives of organized labor in different nations to a meeting at the same time and place as the peace conference so that suggestions could be made and action taken to assist in "restoring fraternal relations protecting the interests of the toilers, and thereby assisting in laying the foundations for a more lasting peace."

After the war the United States played an important rôle in setting up the International Labor Organization, founded as an official institution by the treaties

of peace. Mr. Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, was made chairman, and the Hon. A. N. Hurley also became a member of the commission established by the peace conference to draft the constitution of the proposed International Labor Organization.

Not long after, on Oct. 29, 1919, the first session of the International Labor Conference was convened in Washington by President Wilson. A member of his cabinet, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was appointed president, while the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor were invited to nominate delegates. The latter body appointed Mr. Gompers as its representative, but as the United States had not acquired membership in the International Labor Organization, the American representatives attended this first conference in unofficial capacity. It also precluded full participation in the work of the Organization. Nevertheless a coöperative relation between the United States and the Organization, which became more pronounced as the years passed, was maintained.

In 1922 several Americans were appointed to the Committee on Industrial Hygiene and since then there have always been one or more Americans on various advisory bodies created by the office—notably the Advisory Committee on Anthrax, the Native Labor Committee, the Silicosis Conference at Johannesburg, the International Conference of Migration Statisticians, the Committee on Women's Work, the Tripartite Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work and the Technical Placing Conference.

* * *

In June, 1933, the United States Government for the first time since 1919 sent an official delegation of observers to the International Labor Conference. On its return this delegation strongly recommended that the United States affiliate itself with the Organization. A similar delegation attended the 1934 conference. It included two representatives appointed by the Government, one by the United States Chamber of Commerce and one by the American Federation of Labor. While this conference was in session, the Congress of the United States adopted a joint resolution which authorized the President to accept membership in the International Labor Organization on the condition that such membership did not involve obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. On June 22 the director of the International Labor Office was informed that the joint resolution had been signed by the President and that the United States would be disposed to consider favorably an invitation to accept membership in the Organization.

The announcement at the conference brought forth an enthusiastic response. The assembly of representatives of nearly 50 nations recorded its gratification and unanimously adopted a resolution inviting the United States to accept membership in the Organization in accordance with the conditions laid down in the joint resolution. On Aug. 20 acceptance of the invitation was officially communicated to the International Labor Office.

This summary of American participation in the development of international labor standards and of the relationship of the United States with the International Labor Organization suffices to show that the acceptance of membership in that Organization was the natural outcome of a genuine interest in matters of labor relations and a strong desire to help bring about higher standards of living and a fuller measure of social justice.

* * *

The International Labor Organization, like every other institution of any permanence, exists only because it renders a useful service. It is pertinent, therefore, to consider the benefits that result from participation in its work.

Perhaps the most important task that the International Labor Organization is designed to accomplish is to establish fair international labor standards so that competitive advantages may not be gained through the exploitation of labor. Ever since the close of the World War the Organization has striven to give "practical embodiment of the principle, long realized, that the workers of any nation cannot long prosper if the labor conditions of the workers of other nations are burdensome, and that the industrialists of any nation cannot long profit in world competition at the expense of lower living conditions for their employees."

The United States, because of the comparatively high wage and hour standards established under codes of fair competition, has much to gain by the development and maintenance of international minimum labor standards. Moreover, the extensive organization for production which the people of the United States have built up during the pre-depression years requires that the United States at least maintain, if it does not actually need to enlarge, its share of international trade. This requirement will become increasingly difficult to meet in the face of the disparity in wages and other conditions of employment that the severe depression has occasioned.

ROUMANIAN HARVESTERS Photo, A. Détraz, Geneva
A Mural Painting by Lucrezia Mihail in the International Labor Office, Geneva, a Gift of the Roumanian Government.

The practical question before the United States and other leading industrial countries is, Shall international standards of living be equalized by a leveling up or a leveling down process? The answer to this question must favor higher standards of living, because any attempt to reduce wages or to depress working conditions generally would be fraught with dire consequences.

A second task assigned to the International Labor Office is to assist in the establishment of social justice because, as the stresses and strains occasioned by the World War have again clearly demonstrated, social justice is an essential basis of universal peace.

Improvement of those conditions of labor involving "injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people" which produce unrest or which imperil "the peace and harmony of the world" is the responsibility of all nations. It is as much to the interest of the United States as other nations that social, economic and political adjustments be made not through revolutionary procedure but through the orderly process of reconstruction on the basis of economic possibilities and by means of democratic procedure.

The International Labor Organization is the agency which, by means of its conventions and recommendations, is formulating world standards in regard to social legislation and industrial relations. No industrial country of any importance can afford not to bring its experience and influence to the conference table. This is so because the measures and regulations developed by the member countries inevitably determine to a marked degree the character of labor standards and legislation in all countries. Here again the United States, because of its philosophy of labor relations, with its emphasis upon increased efficiency through employee-employer coöperation in substitution for or in addition to protective legislation, has much to gain.

The International Labor Organization serves its membership in still another way. Its permanent office is a clearing house for information on the problems of employers and workers. The staff is an international civil service consisting of nonpartisan experts who conduct research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, including labor legislation, unemployment, migration, health and safety, social insurance, agricultural work, technical education, hours of work, labor statistics, etc. It issues a series of periodical and other publications, including international comparative studies, maintains relations with associations and institutions concerned with industrial and social affairs, and collects information with regard to current events and movements in the world of labor.

* * *

Any member country which is faced with an industrial problem or is interested in the legislation and experiences of other countries may turn to the regular and special reports of the office and, with the minimum of time, money and inconvenience, have access to the impartial surveys and analyses contained therein.

The participation of the United States in the work of the International Labor Organization will bring a new impetus to its work, will increase its effectiveness generally and will be a powerful force for social progress throughout the world. It will remove one of the serious obstacles which has weighed on the activities of the Organization ever since its inception, namely, the hesitation of member countries to adopt measures which did not cover their most formidable rivals.

American participation, however, will not merely give moral and material support to the Organization and its activities, but also will bring a fresh point of view and an experimental attitude toward many of the social and economic problems with which its membership must deal. Because of the geographic position of the United States which has freed its people from the fear of invasion, its youth as a nation which saved them from the restraining influences of age-old traditions, its vast territories which made possible the development of large domestic markets, its extensive natural resources which to a very considerable degree made them independent of international markets and supplied the basis for a high standard of living, the people of the United States have been able in certain instances to avoid the beaten path and to blaze new trails. Some of these trails have considerable significance to the International Labor Organization.

* * *

One of the outstanding features that distinguishes the labor movement of the United States from those of Europe is the emphasis that American trade unions give to the concept of coöperation between labor and capital, on the theory that, as the American Federation of Labor has put it, "Progress and efficiency in either group bring reciprocal benefits to the other group." For a decade or more some of the labor unions have been experimenting with union-management coöperation, as on the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads, in clothing shops and other establishments.

Those experiments are of great interest to the membership of the International Labor Organization. If it can be demonstrated that constructive employee collaboration not only increases materially the income of an industry or nation but assures to the workers substantial additions to their income, then these experiments may mark a turning point in the history of industrial relations.

Of special significance to the International Labor Organization is the series of experiments now being undertaken which collectively are known as the New Deal. Here again the United States is exploring uncharted seas. Organized labor, employers and governments throughout the world are deeply interested in the efforts to offset temporarily the greatly reduced purchasing power by means of vast expenditures for public works and for unemployment and agricultural relief and to bring about a more equitable distribution of national income through the media of wage and hour regulations, social insurance and increased taxation.

Equally important, in the light of recent political developments in Europe, are the guarantees to workers granted by Section 7a of the Recovery Act. Of much interest also are the measures taken to eliminate child labor and "to develop a coöperative machinery for the purposeful, planned organization of the business of the nation to serve the needs of the nation. . . ."

Those who are acquainted with both the activities of the International Labor Organization and the New Deal—although recognizing important differences as regards their scope and methods—have been impressed with the many objectives they have in common. Both of these agencies are working to coördinate public opinion in the interest of higher and more permanent standards of social justice, to bring about a more equitable distribution of income, to spread employment, to afford the worker a greater opportunity for leisure and to remove the competitive advantage in business that certain groups in our economic society are enjoying at the expense of lower living conditions for their employees.

It is because of these common objectives and more particularly because the United States is reorganizing its economic and social life in terms of these objectives, that American participation, which in itself would be an event of outstanding importance, occasions so much interest and anticipation.

An Outline of H. G. Wells

Fantasy or Philosophy, History or Histology, Are Alike to This Master of Wit and Learning, Who Knows Dinosaurs as Well as He Knows Bloomsbury Landladies

By Hubert Griffith

ONLY A FEW days before I was asked to contribute to this paper a short note on the fascinating theme, "H. G. Wells," I was browsing through a book of Mr. Wells', and came across, by chance, a couple of sentences which (with one other) seemed to me to summarize the whole of his personality.

Here is the first of them, taken from the opening pages of the "Short History of the World," the amazing small volume that sums up so much of human knowledge so shortly, and may be bought on railway bookstalls for a shilling. Mr. Wells is talking of the Age of Reptiles that lasted, it is guessed, 80,000,000 years, before they were blotted out by the Age of Ice. Here it is: "Had any quasi-human intelligence been watching the world through that inconceivable length of time, how safe and eternal the sunshine and abundance must have seemed, how assured the wallowing prosperity of the Dinosaurs and the flapping abundance of the flying lizards!"

Hark at it!—the *wallowing prosperity* and the *flapping abundance*. Mr. Wells' guesses may be true or may not be true. They represent at least the fruit of the best available knowledge on the subject. But with what astonishing vividness and visual conviction they are set down! The man might have lived there! I do not suggest that this is the only, or even the best, way to write of the many million years that constitute pre-history. But if it is to be done in a way that is both knowledgeable and that will interest countless thousands, I do suggest that there is no one else living who can bring this heat of passionate imagination to bear on it. The thing lives and breathes—it does more: it pants and kicks!

Another sentence—almost the closing one of the book: "No man may go beyond his own knowledge, no thought can reach beyond contemporary thought, and it is impossible for us to guess or foretell how many generations of humanity may have to live in war and waste and uncertainty and misery before the dawn of the great peace to which all history seems to be pointing, peace in the heart and peace in the world, ends our night of wasteful and aimless living."

It is not a perfect sentence because (praise be!) Mr. Wells has never tried to write perfect sentences. He repeats the word "wasteful" where a stylist would never have repeated it. Mr. Wells has never been a stylist. His output has been too enormous for that. He is as careless in the shape of his writing as Balzac. But the sentence is a noble and splendid sentence by most of the canons of writing that matter. It carries its weight and its rhythm through many long lines. It is born out of passion and conviction. It must be taken, not out of its context, but as it comes—at the end of a history that deals with a thousand tragic centuries of war and invasion and conquest. And, coming at that particular juncture, it has the ring and the force of sixteenth-century prose or the Bible.

Some people may consider this the least interesting aspect of Mr. Wells' genius—the fact that a born story-teller has gone out of his way to mix himself up in world politics. There are others who would praise Mr. Wells for it, recognizing that it is in the great tradition of literature that its best writers should not hold their tongues when important matters are discussed, and should proudly refuse to be merely "entertainers."

It is a fact that all writers may be pleased with a great many years hence—that the best-known fiction writer of his times threw all his weight (for what it is worth and for all it is worth) into the scale against war, at the crucial time when war was either going to be eliminated, or was to blot out most of civilization.

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MR. WELLS SEES IT THROUGH—AND SEES THROUGH IT.
Something of the Schoolboy That Peeps Out in Everything That "H. G." Writes Is to Be Discerned in This Excellent Caricature by One of England's Great Cartoonists, David Low.

A third sentence . . . and I admit that I forget which book it comes from, and that it might come from a great many. It is about a man (the hero of "Tono-Bungay"?) going to look for rooms in Bloomsbury, of his ringing a doorbell in a seedy street, and of the landlady coming to answer the door in the middle of the afternoon, looking as though she had just wakened up "from a nap in the dust-bin."

There at last seems to me to be the quintessential Wells, in its human humor, its enchanting schoolboy wit and its observation. It might have come from any of his books. Most human beings in their time have had to look for lodgings in less than elegant quarters, with the knowledge that every fraction on the weekly rent made a difference. Most of us have been disillusioned in the appearance of our landladies. But never before has it been put with quite that biting brutality—nor that celestial quality of forgiveness and understanding. Note the word "nap." She has not been sleeping all night in the dust bin. She has only crept into it for a few minutes of afternoon slumber.

I say that it is the quintessential Wells, for it is this quality of human fun and human mischief that have made all his work—his most portentous flights of philosophy and his lightest and earliest short story—a joy to be read wherever the English language is understood. It is quite impossible for Mr. Wells to write a History of the World without, even in his paleontology, entering into the spirit of his dinosaurs and poking fun at them as if they were charwomen. And it is quite impossible for him to write a modern political novel without peopling it with people as alive and individual as Kipps and Mr. Polly and the nephew and uncle in "Tono-Bungay" and the other great creations of his middle period of writing.

Mr. Wells is the explanation of his own novels, just as his novels are the explanation of Mr. Wells. Several of his chief characters are great talkers—as is Mr. Wells. It has been my luck to know him, as a junior and subordinate, for very many years. One of the earliest recollections of my life (before I could read or write, or know who was the author of "The Time-Machine") is of sitting on a summer lawn, and of a short little man lying on his stomach opposite me and talking the sun out of the sky. He had come to visit my parents. I do not know what he talked about now (I wish I did) but I only remember that a boy of 4 years old was fascinated. "Kipps" is Mr. Wells in many important particulars—the young man who worked his way through one section of the stupidity and waste and futility of the retail trade in a small shop in the '80s of last century.

Mr. Wells has just finished his autobiography. He said to me recently, when I asked him what particular reason, among others, had made him publish it, "I have lived through periods of enormous change in the world and its habits of living, and I had worked my way out of a position of extreme misery and hopelessness, and it seemed to me that some of this might be interesting."

He said the phrase, "extreme misery and hopelessness" (which I reproduce verbatim) with absolute sincerity and without any trace of the swagger that is always allowable to those who talk of their hard times before they came to the heritage of their talents. It is partly because Mr. Wells knew lower middle-class life backward before he ever walked arm in arm with the leaders of thought of the world—and has had the wit never to pretend to forget that knowledge—that I predict that the "Autobiography" will be a very remarkable and readable book.

Anatole France has a phrase somewhere in which he dismisses the claim of Victor Hugo to be a writer whose works will endure. He recognises Hugo's prodigious energy of creation, the loftiness and magic of his rhetoric, the vastness of the output that made up his life work. But he ends up by lamenting "so many thick volumes—and not one single human figure among them all!" Hugo dwelt among angels and devils, subhumans, superhumans, demons and monsters. And the monsters of yesteryear are less interesting than the people one meets in the streets today.

Mr. Wells is of all writers the most complete antithesis of this. He deals faithfully and inexhaustibly with the man one meets in the street today. He peoples all history, and pre-history—and the planet Mars—with human and amusing characteristics; and makes them exciting by doing so. His private conversation (which is some of the most brilliant in the world today) may be about politics and economics—but all of it is not about politics and economics. It pays full tribute to the pleasures of gossip, reminiscence, personalities, malice and fun.

He is a prophet—but without a mantle. And because of this quality it is possible that his novels of human men and women—of Kipps and his Ann, of the harassed Mr. Lewisham, certain chapters of "Mr. Britling" and "Joan and Peter," and the anticipated "Experiment in Autobiography"—will be read centuries hence when all his dreams of a future world-state have either become irrelevant—or have been fulfilled.

China's Forgotten Millions

Away From the Westernized Cities Toil and Moil the Masses, Wresting Bare Existence From Scraps of Land, but Enduring and Even Finding a Share of Happiness

By Roland Hall Sharp

WANDER DOWN any side lane away from beaten tracks of westernized Chinese cities, and centuries retreat before you like mirages. Follow inland beyond the fringe of ports to mud-walled villages of the forgotten millions. Around you surge the roiled but slowly changing social currents of Chung-huo, Middle Kingdom of Oriental antiquity.

Here China of the masses lives, toils and plays under the Republic, much as it did when the Dragon scepter ruled from amid gold and crimson pillars in the now discredited regal Peking.

Noise and apparent confusion reign wherever the millions seek a livelihood. Hawkers chant their wares in narrow streets to the accompaniment of weird, penetrating notes twanged on endless varieties of tuning forks, coiled musical springs and cymbal-like bells.

"Li-fa-chiang, li-fa-chiang!" bawls the itinerant barber, striking a metallic coil on his red box of utensils. "Zing . . . ing . . . ing . . . ng . . . g . g . g . . ." the coil sings vibrantly like a cicada droning away into summer distances.

Each trade has a sound all its own. Gradually Occidental ears come to make out this call of the wandering barber, as well as that of bean curd vendors, and of the man who sells hot water from tubs on a wheelbarrow. Gradually, too, the confusion of sound and movement unfolds its rhythms in a strange but recognizable tempo.

Out of the clamor rises a familiar sound. Anvils clang in dark shops where boys fashion deep copper pots from flat metal. That complaining woody creak rises from wheelbarrows straining over mud ruts and loaded nearly to the heads of their pushers. Water splashes from long wooden tubs on some of them, despite intent-eyed juggling by their helmsmen.

Bronzed shoulders jog patiently beneath poles that bite deep with weight. In petty commerce, on the land, in workshop and store, the millions work with implements left by their fathers of immemorial honor. Modern machines have hardly begun to lift loads from backs and torsos that surge erect in statuesque lines, or sag with the slow insistence of never-ceasing burdens.

Right down to the sea, farming claims the dragon's share of Chinese energy. Eight millions in ten till the land. Their blue jackets in the north, and black in the south, bend over ocher silt in river plains or dot terraced slopes of mountains barren in the sun.

Across the land man and beast toil together. Oxen and a few camels in the north, water buffalo in the south, donkeys everywhere plus a sprinkling of horses and mules, pace their rutted ways. The buffaloes play at their work, sleek and rippling with surplus strength.

In a country of titanic distances, large estates are almost unknown. Statistics can do little more than indicate trends in China, and their accuracy is always in question. Yet the best available show 70,000,000 farmers in a population of roughly 450,000,000. With their families they account for most of the millions, living on morsels of land sandwiched in odd patchworks among those of their neighbors. More than 25,000,000 families depend upon produce of less than 1.5 acres apiece. Another 18,200,000 have less than 4.3 acres. Average farm incomes range from $36 to $200 a year.

On small farms in Kwangtung Province, 55 to 66 per cent of crops drains away as rent. Similar proportions are reached in Hupeh, Kiangsu and Hunan. Yet oddly enough, the millions have clung to their land until the land-holding peasant stands forth as the typical figure. He overshadows the landless proletarian, who is in a distinct minority. Occupying owners are estimated at 50 per cent of the 70,000,000 farmers; part owners, 20 per cent, and tenants, 30 per cent. The proportion of peasant owners is higher in the north than in the south.

Escaping as they do the heaviest pressure of landlord yokes that have marked other peasant economies, the millions fall into the hands of dealers and money-lenders. After harvest they must sell—say rice—at $10 a picul (133.3 pounds). In the spring, they buy it back at $28. When they seek credit, interest rates are at 9 per cent or more *a month*.

Under these and other exactions the Chinese peasant has shown remarkable endurance without revolt. Except for eruptions with a communistic tinge in individual provinces such as Hunan and Kiangsi, largely against rents and money lenders, there has been no peasant revolution. The revolution of 1911 was bourgeois, the work of an extreme minority. The millions in their mud villages endure as they have for ages. Moreover, they show an infectious sense of humor and ability to lighten an otherwise intolerable existence by arts of play persisting through centuries of oppression.

This happy disposition shows itself as a welcome contrast in a social scene that appears mostly somber to Occidental eyes. There is laughter among the millions. They find joy in moments of lounging over plank tables of open-air tea houses beneath bamboo roofs. The sound of their talk is everywhere. They shout to each other as they pass while pulling 'rickshas or dray carts. Fête days and processions bring color and emotional relief to the round of toil in town and countryside.

Villagers are shy when strangers pass through, but there is a manner of approach that melts the shyness. Furtive smiles come, then nods and greetings. No matter if the language jumbles forth in meaningless jargon. Without one word of Chinese or English in common, a whole village and I managed all the essentials of a friendly visit.

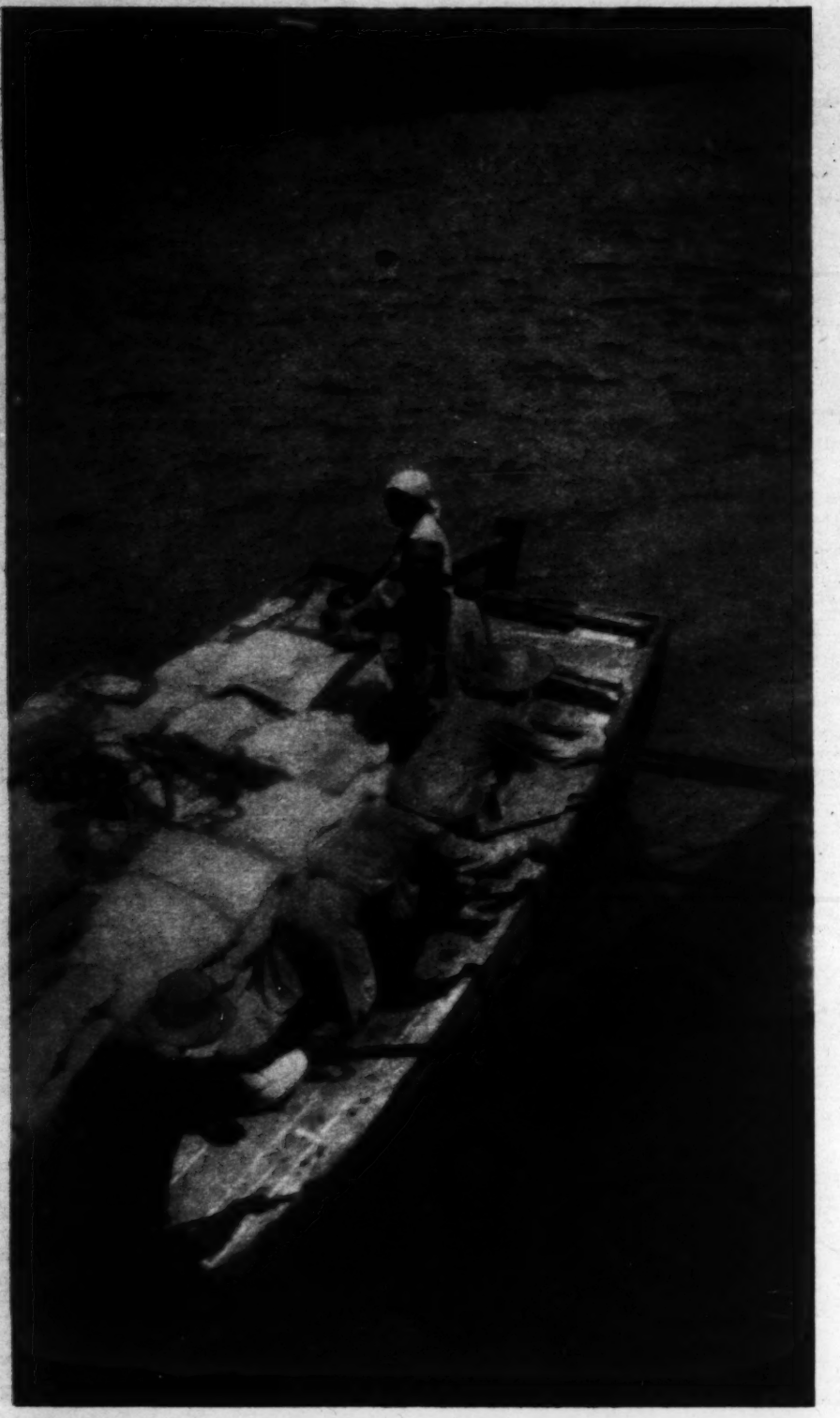
Down the one street came the stranger, a street rutted deep by paddings of camel trains heading north from Peiping into Mongolia. Crouched in the sunlight, a man braided mats from split bamboo with deft fingers. Equally swift the fingers of a small boy, whose sister divided her attention between watching him and a bird cage grasped firmly in one hand.

The stranger arrived opposite the matting, smiled, and heard the weaver uttering sounds which evidently meant, "Sit down, the sun is warm here, the tree will shade you."

"Thank you," he replied, sure his meaning if not the words were understood. A tremor of excitement ran over the village. Heads appeared in doorways. Gradually the strangeness wore off. The barber came out of his narrow room to gossip with the mat-maker. Women came to smile shyly and hurry away. Soon the barber invited the visitor into his shop, scarcely wide enough for the one crude barber's chair, and scarcely long enough for the bed above the dirt floor.

From across the street came young Chinese, eager for the visitor to see the paintings being brushed in classic delicacy on their courtyard walls.

"Eldest brother learned to paint in the city," he imagined they were saying. After being shown around the box-like store which represented part of the family's activity, he took his leave,



TRANSPORTATION [Left]
Heavy Poling Upstream at Tientsin. Here, as Elsewhere in China, Machinery Has Hardly Begun to Replace Man Power.

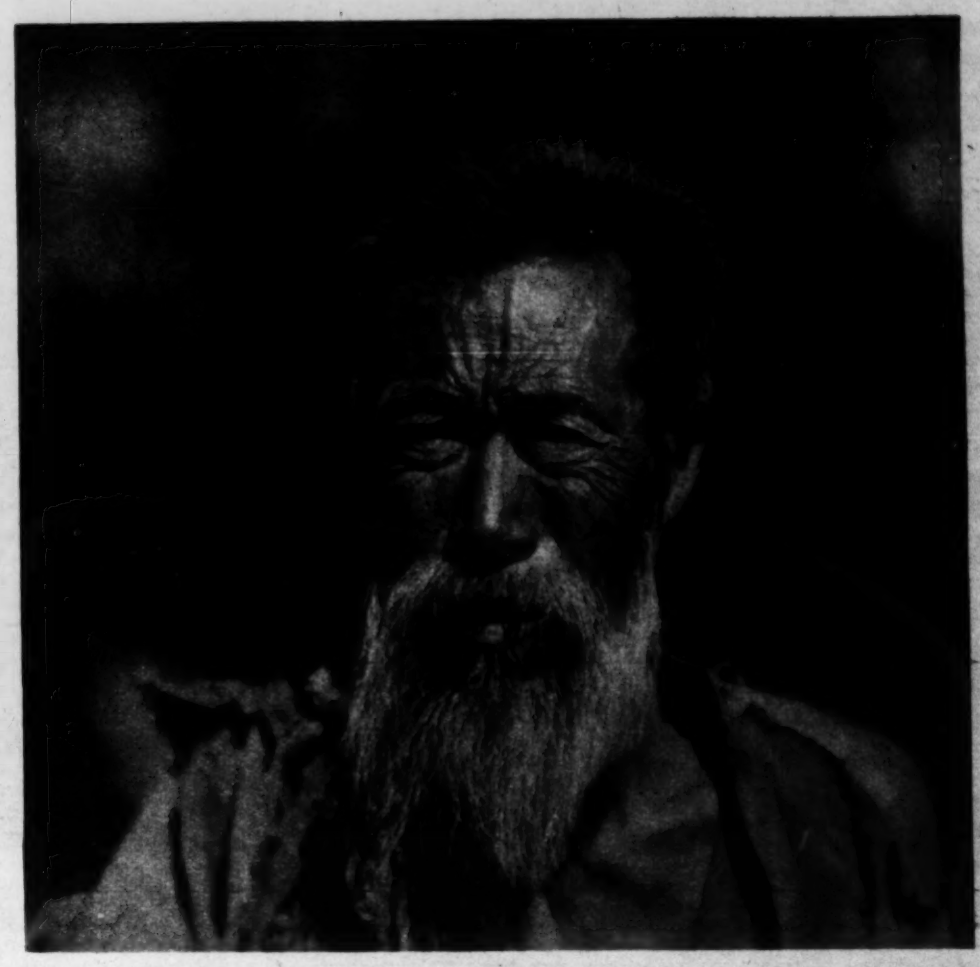
GOING SOMEWHERE [Right]
Grandmother Rides on One Side of the Wheelbarrow, Produce on the Other. This Is in Taian, Shantung Province.

Photos by Mr. Sharp

FAMILY LIFE [Extreme Right]
This Is a Typical Farmyard in South China.

YOUNG CHINA

Shy, but Interested in the First Camera She Had Ever Seen, a Moment Later She Scampered Off to Join Her Brother, Treading Paper Pulp Near By.



OLD CHINA Hartung's, Peiping

One of a Large Close-Knit Family, Such as Form the Essence of Chinese Society, He Lives in North China and Is but One of the "Forgotten Millions."

walking down the road past harvest fields to his car, left at a distance from the village.

Fields of one community reach out to those of the next, until China has been called a continuous village. There are 100,000 of them, linked by 1,000,000 adjacent hamlets. Moreover, the village is a large unit compared with its components. The shoemaker, seated against a wall with all his equipment in arm's reach, is a sizable element in an economy that still lingers within household walls. Most of the millions' shoes—if any—are stitched from cotton cloth at home.

Yet industry among the millions is specialized and organized. To be sure, its predominant patterns still antedate the Industrial Revolution. Its motive power, like that on the land, is still almost entirely animal and human. Blindfolded donkeys circle endlessly in dark rooms to the clack of rude looms they turn. In other sheds boys tread wooden pedals doggedly, their hands darting across threads merging into stout cotton cloth.

Man power, not kilowatt hours, still measures capacities of Chinese industry among the millions. Aside from growing industrial centers under Occidental animus, mostly along the seaboard, this sprawling economy amasses its gigantic proportions from elements like split atoms.

Men and women match themselves almost barehanded against land and sea, drought and flood, storm and the crowding quest for food. They heave at wooden tillers to turn junks into the wind, never dreaming that somewhere within great ships that pass, wheels whirl in response to a finger and so swing the steel leviathans this way and that.

Rarely some western farm implement is seen breaking into age-long practices. Occasionally an electric motor is heard purring beneath the alternating slap of leathern pulley belts in a rudimentary machine shop.

Yet for the most part, it's a big industry—say weaving—that runs a dozen looms or requires more than one donkey at the turnstile. Few of the millions could fathom the meaning of characters, written or spoken, to describe "mass production," "chain stores," "capitalism" and so on. Families bend their efforts toward producing whatever they can and getting it to the nearest market.

They spin their silk thread in the open air and sun on wooden frames 100 yards apart along the bank of a canal. Boys whirl brass weights at the end of each thread and carry the rows of spools from one frame to the other with a silken web glinting behind them.

Across the canal and a patchwork of farm land is a ravine eroded in silt hills. Atop its opposite bluff two other boys work beside a well. One draws the oval wicker bucket and sloshes water over a dark gray mush the other is treading with bare feet. The water sinks through to seep back into the well. A man with bare torso brings more raw material, taken from millstones turned by a plodding donkey.

Behind him, as he arrives from the family enclosure with its crumbling mud walls, fly the dusty brown feet of little sister, herself not much larger than the fan she grasps spread in one hand. She stops short on seeing a stranger with a camera.

"You maybe like make picture?" smiled one of the boys. "Twenty cents big money can fix."

But the brother did not count fully on little sister. The camera clicked once and she was gone. The Chinese have an instinctive dread of cameras, grounded in superstitious beliefs concerning their effect on the person photographed.

The man who had come to get watered pulp paused in his work to laugh heartily at the fan disappearing behind the wall, then scooped up the pulp and carried it into the enclosure. In a dingy box of a room with cracked ribs of rafters showing thatch through, another man takes the pulp. Only his torso shows above a damp hole where he stands. In front of him is a pool. From its surface he skims pulp fibers onto an oblong bamboo frame. Sheets of wet paper emerge to be dried in the sun.

So the family works to earn coppers and thus eke out produce of a scanty farmyard. So the millions toil in an endless variety of trades made in-

(Continued on page 13)

Two Birds Which Never Fly

The Kiwi and the Weka, Among New Zealand's First Settlers, Once Were Food and Ornament for Maoris, but Now Are Protected by the State

By Hugh C. Jenkins

NEW ZEALAND has appropriately been called the *cul-de-sac* of the Pacific. Consequent upon its isolation it has preserved unique types, in men, in animals and in birds. The study of birds gives us the clue to many things which have disappeared and brings confirmation in other directions. For instance, it is now known that the migrations of birds follow not instinct, but the ancient land masses and bridges which have long since eroded. The flight habits of the migrants follow the practice of the centuries and remain after continents and countries have changed. On the other hand, there are birds which could not have crossed the vast stretches of water and, therefore, they indicate that at some distant date there were land bridges for them to pass from one country to another. New Zealand has, of course, had her land bridges, but they have altogether disappeared centuries since, leaving the bird life of these islands isolated in peculiar circumstances.

New Zealand Government Photo

THE KIWI PLAYS TUG-OF-WAR WITH WORMS

A Harmless, Peaceful, Wingless Bird, the Kiwi Whistles at Night in the Dense, Damp Forests.

Bird life grew abundantly, and was preserved in this haven by the absence of many mammals. The only original New Zealand mammal is the little bat, called *pekapeka* by the Maoris. Two others, the Maori dog and the Maori rat, may have been brought from the South Sea islands by the Maoris themselves. The rat survives, but the Maori dog is now extinct. The Maoris did bring dogs with them when they migrated to New Zealand, and these were vegetable eaters. The dog was yellow-red in color, had pointed ears, bushy tail, and was about the size of a spaniel. The skin of the dog is now only worn by a chief of high degree on ceremonial occasions.

Another factor favorable for the preservation of the native birds was the early appreciation by the Maoris that they could not disregard the food supplies of the forest. Instead of acting in a prodigal manner, therefore, the Maoris regulated their trapping of birds so as to enable the supply to be renewed. These regulations were enforced by the *tapu*, which was the ceremonial prohibition placed upon the area by the *tohunga*, or priest, and which remained on until lifted by appropriate ceremonies. So strong was the influence of the *tapu*, that if a man were to break it, even unwittingly, he believed that he would surely die, and often he did die very shortly afterward. This belief tended to assure added protection to the bird.

In these favorable circumstances, then, survived a wingless bird called the kiwi, and a flightless bird called the weka.

The kiwi was first brought under the notice of Europeans in the year 1827 when the French exploring expedition in the Astrolabe under D'Urville was at Tolaga Bay on the east coast of the North Island. Seven years afterward a missionary, the Rev. W. Yate, stated that the kiwi was rare but found in greatest numbers at Mt. Hikurangi, which is inland from Tolaga Bay. Later it was discovered that there several species of the kiwi. One was the large gray kiwi, called by the Maoris *roaroa*, which was discovered in the dense bush-covered fastnesses of the South Island lake districts; the other was the little gray kiwi which was discovered to live in the Nelson district, a warm sunny stretch of country south of Cook Strait.

The North Island kiwi has a head and neck of blackish gray, grayish toward the base of the bill; the upper surface is dark rufous streaked with black; the lower breast and abdomen are pale grayish brown. The length of the male is 58.5 centimeters. The bill is light horn-color 11.5 centimeters in length; the female is somewhat larger in all proportions. The North Island species sometimes produces albinos; Buller records that out of 300 birds taken by the Maoris in the Kaimanawa Ranges five were albinos. Albinos have been captured in widely spread parts of the North Island. The kiwi starts up its whistle during the night, and it is from its shrill cry that the Maoris gave it its name.

The kiwi inhabits the dense, damp forest in which New Zealand originally abounded. It hides in the daytime, sleeping with the head buried under the feathers of the breast. If it is disturbed it will run away and hide in a burrow. It can quickly discern the approach of any animal or man. Its long bill prevents that being covered during sleeping and although the feathers of the kiwi are thin and fairly evenly distributed over its body there is a bare space on each side and it is along one of these that the kiwi rests its bill when sleeping.

The food of this bird includes worms, insects and their larvæ, especially large grubs and berries. It probes in rotten logs for grubs and digs in the ground for worms. In searching for earthworms great ingenuity is shown. First the ground is tapped to discover the burrow of the worm; then the bird sets to work enlarging the opening, using its bill as a workman does a crowbar. When the digging process is carried far enough it seizes the worm and tries to snatch it out of the earth, but if the worm takes a tenacious hold, the bird refuses to risk a breakage, but applies a gentle pressure and waits for the worm to tire out by the exertion.

The Maoris themselves used the kiwi as an article of diet, but also prized the feathers for ornamenting their cloaks, using the white feathers of the albinos for borders or stripes. The kiwi cloak is known as a *kahu-kiwi*.

The hen kiwi is an emancipated bird, for after having deposited the egg in the nest it leaves the incubation for the male to accomplish alone. One egg is usually the number but up to four eggs have been found in one nest.

The weka or the New Zealand woodhen is one of the most inquisitive of birds, and because of that he has gained for himself a bad name. The miner or pioneer who left any shining article about his camp, such as a spoon or a metal watch, might have to hunt the surrounding bush for it if a weka visited his camp while his back was turned. The result of this habit was that the pioneers hunted out the weka from the surroundings of camps. Now, of course they are protected by the law, which is rigidly enforced. The changes made in the country owing to the advances of settlement altered the environment of the weka considerably, but he appears to have adapted himself to changed conditions and is now thriving again in those places where gorse is plentiful.

The kiwi is a harmless and peaceful bird, but the weka is a pugnacious creature and with one peck of its strong beak can kill a rat and would be able to hold its own with a stoat or weasel. Stoats and weasels were introduced since the advent of civilization. Strange to say it is the peaceful bird, the kiwi, that is still found fairly plentifully comparatively close to civilization while the weka, despite its pugnacity, has lost ground in the fight against changed conditions. Mr. R. A. Wilson believes that the weak chink in the weka's armor is not in the defenses of the grown bird, but lies in the fact that the stoat or weasel can lie in wait for the young birds when the latter are running about in search of food.

There are four species of the woodhen or weka, that of the North Island, that of the South Island and a black species discovered in the fiord region in Dusky Sound by Captain Cook on his second voyage to New Zealand.

"These last, although they are numerous enough here," Captain Cook wrote, "are so scarce in other parts that I never saw but one. The reason may be that, as they cannot fly, they inhabit the skirts of the woods and feed on the sea beach; and they are so very tame or foolish as to stand and stare at us till we knocked them down with a stick. Most of them are of a dirty black or dark brown color, and eat very well in a pie or fricassee."

There is a fourth species called the buff woodhen which ranges from the sea level to a level of 6000 feet up the dividing range of the South Island in the eastern side.

The weka subsists on insects, worms, crustacea, lizards, birds, eggs and berries. It eats fruit, robs hen roosts and is harmful to ducks, and is given the discredit of having retarded the increase of the introduced pheasants. It was a palatable food for the bushmen and the prospector. Now it is protected by law because it earns its place in the scheme of things by destroying vermin such as rats, and young rabbits. It was greatly prized by the Maoris as an article of food, and single parties would secure as many as 2000 in a hunt. The birds were preserved by being smoked.

How these two species of birds came to New Zealand, and when, is lost in the mists of the past.

Milne Allan—The Christian Science Monitor

THE WEKA HAS TO BE WATCHED

Pugnacious and Strong, It Has a Fondness for Shiny Articles and Will Snatch Them and Carry Them Into the Bush.

Democracy Has Never Failed

It Is a Spiritual Idea, Says One Who Fought for It, and Needs Neither War Nor Complex Bureaucracy to Sustain It, but Only Citizens Who Understand Self-Government

By An Old Soldier

AS I SEE IT now my biggest mistake in taking up arms in the World War was my acceptance of the basic argument that put me into a uniform. I was told that I was fighting for democracy, that the men who fell upon the fields of war died for democracy, that they were the martyred heroes to a great and glorious cause.

If anyone had told me that the principle of mathematics was at stake, that I must kill and perchance be killed so that the unswerving, infallible principle of mathematics might be upheld I would have laughed. Yet I swallowed the equally fallacious argument that the theory of democracy could either be overthrown or upheld by forces of massed men and guns.

Men do not uphold a cause by going forth to die for it. They further and stabilize its manifestation by living and acting for it.

At the close of the war I returned to a democracy, having heard the resounding speeches and flowery plaudits that were showered upon the democratic idea. And yet I knew little of the meaning of democracy. It meant no more to me than it did and does to millions of others. It was, in my thought, a political theory under which the masses of the people through the ballot boxes choose their own leaders and therefore govern themselves.

* * *

Now, 20 years after the outbreak of the war that took unto itself the slogan "Make the world safe for democracy," I hear on every side the cries of those who declare that democracy has failed. In many countries the theory of democracy has been pushed aside to make place for dictatorships.

"Democracy has failed," cry the enemies of democracy exultingly and the friends of democracy echo the cry in dismay. I wonder, to carry my figure further, if anyone would have dared, because of national ignorance and lack of application and the attendant mass of errors, to cry out, "Mathematics has failed, therefore let us look for some other method of keeping our accounts!"

Democracy, according to one of Webster's definitions, is government directly by the people. As well say that mathematics is the theory that two and two are four and go no further with it. The student is not expected to stop at that. It is understood that he must apply himself and grasp the underlying significance of that statement. So with democracy. It is not enough that we focus our eyes on the ballot box and conceive of democracy simply as our right to vote into office whom we will, or rather whom the political parties offer us. It is not enough that we, having so voted, should turn our backs with the complacent feeling that we have carried out our duties as citizens. For if such is our understanding of democracy the results will be unavoidable. Democracy will be lost sight of through our own stupidity and blindness. But if our political machine collapses and our application of the theory fails we are more than ridiculous when we say that democracy has failed.

Anyone with even a glimmer of understanding of democracy would state the case more clearly if he were to say, "This people never understood democracy. They built an artificial similitude and it failed them. It is they who have failed to grasp democracy."

* * *

The theory of democracy can be summed up in a very few words. I once heard a very wise and thoughtful man sum it up in a brief phrase, "Democracy —good men self-governed." I can think of no finer and more comprehensive summing-up.

Accepting this summing-up, let us examine logically the implications involved. Democracy then becomes no mere theory or political doctrine. It is a profound spiritual idea. For, just as naturally it follows that when men are truly self-governed as individuals they begin to manifest the equality upon which democracy must be founded.

To state dogmatically that all men are born free and equal is but stating the positive truth. But merely stating the truth does not put it into operation. Only by understanding and acting in accord with that understanding do we show forth that equality. And that equality we must perceive if we are even to so much as experiment with a theory of democracy.

There is, however, one sure and certain way to determine to what extent the people in any country or state grasp and understand the idea of democracy. We have but to look at the leaders they have chosen to represent them in the legislative halls. For these leaders show the degree of intelligence and manner of thinking of the voters just as clearly as does the mirror show forth truly the human shape and form that stands before it.

* * *

To go into a city and gaze upon corruption, graft and political conniving and deplore them is natural. But the thing to be deplored and corrected is not the outward showing of the leaders, but rather the lack of intelligence, the utter failure to grasp or understand the democratic ideal by the masses of the people. For obviously venal and corrupt politicians could not acquire office by the way of ballot boxes that held the intelligent votes of conscious members of a truly democratic community. But such politicians can and do gain office by way of ballot boxes stuffed with the votes of citizens who, though honest themselves, have no conception of their own responsibility, or of the necessity of being truly self-governed.

Democracy has never failed. The ideal stands unassailable. Governmental institutions based on a theory accepted by a group or a nation fail in exactly the measure in which it fails to measure up to the ideal. And the venality and corruption apparent in our application of this theory merely mirror the inability or indifference of the citizenry and their failure to accept the responsibility that democracy has laid upon them.

We teach civics in our schools. Into the thought of the children, the men and women of tomorrow, we pour the methods by which our conception of democracy is carried on. And we then fondly believe that we are preparing these children for citizenship.

In somewhat the same manner the great thinkers of ancient Greece taught the theory of democracy to the youth of the country, expounding it as clearly and finely as it has ever been set forth. Yet the structure of democracy they built up was founded on a base of slave labor. The edifice, despite its beauty and perfection, was therefore erected without an actual foundation and consequently collapsed. Unthinking men look back upon the Greek experiment and point to it as an argument against the possibility of ever setting up a true democracy.

* * *

There were those who believed that the American democracy could be built upon a base of slave labor. But it was soon made clear that one or the other must go. For a while the republic itself tottered. But with slavery wiped out it took fresh strength and advanced to fresh victories.

The error, in America as in ancient Greece, lies with placing too much importance on the abstract theory and in the political structure built about it rather than in the spiritual significance of the idea itself. Education that teaches the theory alone and deals only with the machinery of the structure we have set up fails woefully to meet the needs of the time. To educate the youth to the end that the nation may be molded more and more closely to the ideal pattern we must base our educational system on the absolute verity.

Instead of civics, or rather to explain the necessary functions of civics, there should be a definite and comprehensive attempt to inculcate not only the ideal of democracy but the attendant individual responsibility in the thought of every child within the republic. By doing this the hope of a stronger and truer democracy tomorrow is made possible.

Such teaching belongs not only in the school. For the essence of such teaching is spiritual. Those who have the responsibility of the child's ethical and moral education must fulfill that responsibility.

* * *

Such teaching is necessary if the citizens of tomorrow are not to go to the polls with the erroneous idea that in the casting of their ballot their duty has been done. Rather, their visit to the polls should be but the outward gesture of men and women whose duty as citizens is recognized as something more than the mere placing of a mark on a slip of paper.

To tell such enlightened citizens that they must go into the fields of war to kill the citizens of other countries so that democracy might be saved would be a waste of words. For such citizens would know that the ideal of democracy, which they saw so clearly, needed no force of arms nor horror of war to uphold it. They would know that their experiment with democracy fell by their failure as citizens or prospered with the growth of their understanding.

Democracy has not failed, never will fail. Wherever there is a dictator ruling by fear or force there is a people who have yet to grasp the true idea of self-government. Let the people awake to this fact and the dictator, no matter how well entrenched, no matter how solidly seated, is on his way out. And, *without* that understanding, no experiment in democracy, no matter how well hedged with wise laws and constitutions, is secure or safe.

Make the world safe for democracy? As an old soldier who saw service and listened to the perfervid shouting of that phrase I would offer a substitute. Make democracy safe for the world.

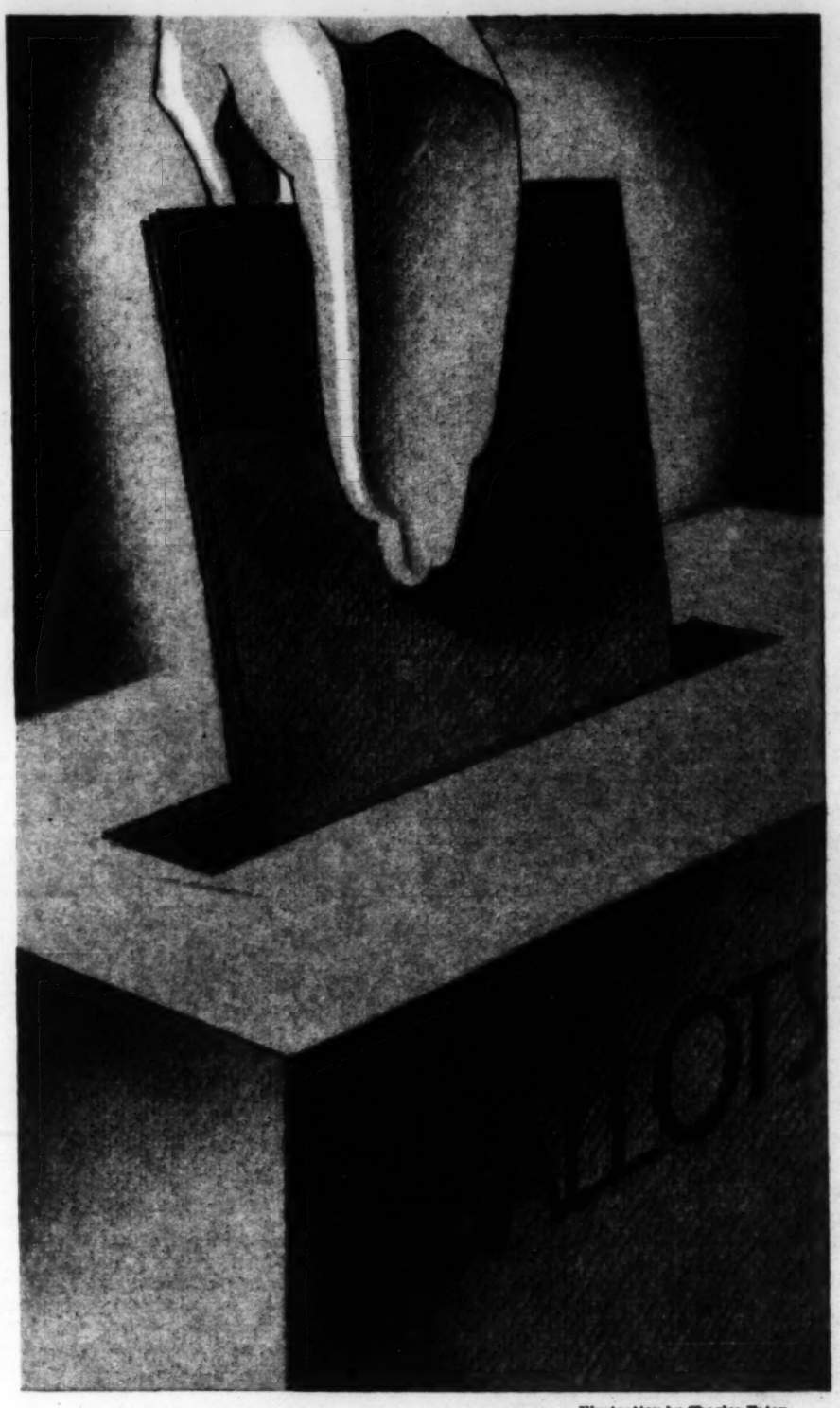


Illustration by Charles Eaton

TRUE DEMOCRACY DOES NOT END HERE

America Becomes Its O

Daring and Clever New York Women Designers Couturiers by Genius and

By Julia Chandle

HAS THE AMERICAN WOMAN thrown off the sartorial dictatorship of Paris? Is the United States now a genuine fashion authority, with a definite style aristocracy created by original designers, and patronized by discriminating women?

At last these questions may be answered affirmatively, with a story behind the answer which has to do with exceptionally high courage. For the story of the development of style consciousness in America is, primarily, the story of Peggy Hoyt.

New York has its Elizabeth Hawes, its Muriel King, its Claire Potter, its Polly Francis, and other original designers who have achieved tremendously clever and glamorous clothes, but they all entered the fashion arena long after the hard trail had been blazed and made comparatively easy by the vision, by the faith, by the patience, by the indefatigable energy and perseverance, by the courage of Peggy Hoyt.

♦ ♦ ♦

When Miss Hoyt made her first shy appearance on the New York horizon some 20-odd years ago, Paris was the undisputed style dictator of the world.

The American woman was depending entirely on France to tell her what constituted style and good taste in clothes. She had neither personal knowledge nor self-reliance in the matter.

America offered her no help because the things she was asked to buy were frankly tagged with the name of a French couturier.

If there was enough money in the family both Mrs. and Miss America did their shopping in Paris. Failing that they made a dash for New York, where they bought French-made clothes, or at least copies of French-made clothes.

For, 20 years ago, nobody had ever heard of Peggy Hoyt, while Hawes, King, Potter and Francis were all in swaddling clothes.

Today everybody knows Peggy Hoyt's house. Not just because it is the home of the Hoyt sartorial creations, but also because it was once one of the show places of America. It is the Philip Rhinelander mansion with its stately white marble hall, and exquisitely carved Francis I stairway. It was later the winter home of Marshall Field, but should you happen past it one of these crisp October days you'll see liveried boys dashing in and out bearing all shapes and sizes of boxes of a luscious strawberry shade, piped in black, and proclaiming in black letters across their lids that they bear hats, or frocks, or suits—as the case may be—"to the American aristocracy."

And there the information stops.

For the lids of these gay boxes fail to relate the fact that the hats, or frocks, or suits their tissues may enfold are not only "for aristocrats," but were likewise designed by an aristocrat. They should also add that the woman responsible for their lovely contents is a pioneer of the first water who has helped other American women to an understanding of beauty and good taste in clothes because she has worked with *ideas* instead of with materials.

It was not long after she moved into the old Rhinelander house some 15 years ago that I first met Peggy Hoyt.

She came to me down the cool white marble stairs with their marvelously carved balustrade, and I thought I must have gotten lost in some labyrinth of fiction, for she gave me the impression of having stepped out of one of Barrie's stories. I thought of Peter Pan in Kensington Garden.

♦ ♦ ♦

Surely this elfin girl must have been one of Peter's playmates!

"Did you help him sail his boats?" I asked her.

"Whose boats?" counterquestioned the lithe young women who had come gliding to me on such soft, floating footsteps.

"Peter Pan's," I grinned back at her.

"Not boats—hats," Miss Hoyt reminded me with that quick, whimsical smile which I have since learned has been one of her chief assets in a creative business which has long since made her famous.

"Now," I thought—mentally getting back to my own need—"there'll be just oceans and oceans of hats. I'll be all confused by their number, variety and loveliness and not know at all what to buy."

But nothing of the sort happened.

I was taken to the second floor, which, like the first, gave small evidence of commercial life. There were few hats to be seen, and in those days Miss Hoyt designed and sold only hats.

There were no hurrying saleswomen.

A Gibsonesque blond, quite the antithesis of Peggy Hoyt herself, came leisurely forward and was introduced. She was such an elegant young creature it was hard to associate her with a shop at all. She gave me a smile which said that—even in those days—I was fortunate to be served by the elfin lady of the chestnut brown hair and wide brown eyes.

Then, quite of a sudden, I began to realize that Miss Hoyt had been studying me since first she came to me down the wide marble stairs.

"Have you?" I demanded.

"What?" asked the young aristocrat who was making lovely headgear for other aristocrats.

I put my thought into words.

"Why, of course I've been studying you," Miss Hoyt answered me in a voice shot with amusement.

"Please don't laugh at me," I begged. "You see this is my very first Peggy Hoyt hat."

At once my elfin lady became all seriousness.

"I wasn't laughing at you," she assured me apologetically. "Truly I wasn't. But you've hit the keynote of what success I have achieved. Studying women is my job. Of course I cannot see all my customers, but there is not a girl in my employ who has not been taught to show a woman only that which suits her own individuality. That is how my hats have won the title of 'personality hats.'"

Whereupon I was left alone for a few minutes, and when Miss Hoyt returned it was with a single hat.

"I think this will do," she told me as she fitted the lovely graceful thing, and I—looking at myself in the mirror—gasped in amazement that so small a thing as just the right hat could do so much for a woman.

"Why—why—why I'm not such a fright, am I?"

"No woman is a fright," Miss Hoyt answered me, and once again gave me an insight into the concepts which have enabled her to contribute more to the evolution of the style consciousness of America than any other single person has been able to give.

♦ ♦ ♦

Peggy Hoyt's childhood was surrounded by lovely things. It taught her to look for beauty in the world. Especially in people. And still more especially in women. Turned out of finishing school equipped for nothing more useful than teas and dances, Peggy knew within herself that social whatnots could never satisfy.

For, you see, even then she was a girl of ideas.

Finding no other way of expressing herself she walked up and down the most fashionable thoroughfares of New York "dreaming" the right hats onto women. She would study the beautiful points in every girl and woman she passed and decide just what she would do to accentuate those characteristics if she were gowning and hatting them.

So, this dark-eyed, imaginative girl, just out of a fashionable school, and expected by her fond mother to apply her perfect French and equally perfect manners to the enhancement of her social prestige, sailed along Fifth Avenue "dreaming" right hats on all the female pedestrians who wore wrong ones until one day, when she could stand it no longer, she walked suddenly into a fashionable millinery establishment and applied for a job.

The manager asked what she could do.

"I can sell hats," said Peggy Hoyt.

He patronizingly told her he would "think it over," and suggested that she come back in two weeks. When she re-

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ELIZABETH HAWES AT WORK

Here We See This Exponent of "Anatomical" Clothes, Attired in a Dress of Her Own Design, Studying Closely a Material to Be Used in Her Autumn Collection, as It Is Draped Upon a Model. The Cut of Miss Hawes' Garments Often Is Determined by the Design of the Fabric. She Holds the Very Scissors That Appear in Her Trade-Mark. In the Center of the Picture Is "Suzy," the Famous Dress Form Which Stands Alone in the Single Show Window at Hawes, Inc.

PEGGY HOYT MODELS HER OWN

This Evening Gown Is Typical of the Refinement, Elegance, and Sim Colored Alencon Lace Trimmed Only With Deep Sleeve Bands of Comes to the Throat in Front, and Suggests a Yoke. The Back Is With a Jeweled Buckle.

ts Own Fashion Center

Designers Wresting Style Dictation From Paris
Genius and Perseverance

Julia Chandler

T MODELS HER OWN GOWN Pagano, Inc.

ement, Elegance, and Simplicity of Her Designs. It Is of Lime-h Deep Sleeve Bands of Sable. The Slightly Princess Design s a Yoke. The Back Is Cut Bare to the Waist and Is Caught With a Jeweled Buckle.

thetic mother) her collection consisted only of her own original designs.

She returned from her first two visits to Paris without the purchase of a single hat.

At that time her friends and business advisers were agreed that she could never train American women to respect any sort of clothes designed by an American. They were too French-minded.

Satisfied within herself that ideas are confined to no particular nation, Peggy Hoyt smiled down their opposition, and went with undimmed faith straight ahead; year by year widening her circle of customers; year by year proving to the American woman that nobody has such complete understanding of her individual sartorial needs as another American. Within 10 years of such courage and persistence her hats were selling all over America, and likewise in almost every foreign land where fashionable clothes are worn and valued.

* * *

When Miss Hoyt moved into the charming old Rhinelander house in East Fifty-Fifth Street she was still designing only hats. Her expansion to suits and coats and dresses was a happy unfoldment which had its inception in her personal difficulty in finding the sort of dresses she wanted for herself. Finally in desperation she designed them and had them made in her own shop. At the time she had no intention whatever of making them for her customers. They attracted such widespread attention, and brought their designer such an avalanche of demands that she found herself, within a year, widening her activity to include them.

She found there were so many well-bred women, like herself, who craved dresses with long slim lines and lovely necklines suggestive of Raeburn, Romney and Van Dyke—becoming, feminine, refined and lovely frocks such as she herself always wore—that she radiated joy in designing such clothes for them. Her creations are always distinguished, elegant, distinctly feminine without being fussy, and totally without that spectacular character which marks the more dramatic achievement of the younger women who have made an important contribution to the evolution of style consciousness in America.

As a business woman Peggy Hoyt is a phenomenon in that she has never sought publicity, has done very little advertising, has made honesty with herself and with her clients a positive fetish, is not working primarily for profit but joyously to share her ideas, which doubtless explains the fact that in 22 years of unceasing pioneer work she has lost no whit of that lovely elfin quality I found in her that day, so many years ago, when I decided she was a fit playmate for Peter Pan.

* * *

Although Miss Hoyt has done more than any other designer in the United States to wean American women from the French couturier, this story would be incomplete without the inclusion of the influence brought to our style evolution during the last six or seven years by the more flamboyant younger generation of designers, some of whom bid fair eventually to win for their names the same respect accorded such French couturiers as Vionnet, Patou, Chanel and Mainbocher.

Of these young designers the influence of Elizabeth Hawes has been, perhaps, the most violently felt, for this young Vassar woman, whose business insignia is a pair of shears stuck through an enormous letter H, knows no half measures. Like most young modernists she says what she has to say in no uncertain terms, whether she is talking in the language of clothes or registering protest that France has too long impeded the recognition of the genius of American designers.

When she was a little girl living in Ridgewood, N. J., Elizabeth Hawes made and sold children's clothes, all of her own design. When she was 12 years old she was selling them to a Philadelphia shop, so it was quite natural that she should spend her vacations, during her college years, learning to draw, or gaining practical experience in the workroom of some fine New York shop.

After her graduation from Vassar Miss Hawes spent three-and-a-half years in Paris, seeing all the famous collections.

"So what?" I asked her.

"The French are fine designers but their workmanship is poor," came the reply.

"But that isn't the reason I made up my mind, from the word 'go,' to do my own designing," she began a revealing explanation.

* * *

"When I came home from Paris in the fall of 1928 and started my own shop, I knew that the thing American women most want is originality. They were, even then, tired of seeing the clothes they had bought in Paris duplicated in cheap stuff so quickly over here that their ships had hardly landed when they met their frocks coming and going on half the women in town.

"Furthermore, the American woman has at last come to realize that American-designed clothes suit her individuality better than those created by somebody in Paris. The French do not understand our psychology. They are not sufficiently familiar with our climate, or our customs, satisfactorily to design for us. French women lead their lives essentially for their men. Few of them wear anything but black. Very few strive for attractiveness. Home is their domain, and they are more concerned with making that attractive for their husbands than they are concerned with personal allure.

"On the contrary the whole feminine contingent of America is thoroughly style conscious.

"Every American woman dresses primarily for her man, and she wants to be smart. While he is no help to her in the selection of her clothes—because he is not educated in sartorial matters—he is deeply aware of charming effects. He may not know how they are achieved, but he does know when they do, or do not, exist."

Asked if she thinks the American woman's style sense is perfect, Miss Hawes said frankly that it is not, but that it can, and will, be when she stops letting influences that have nothing to do with her come into her clothes selections—especially the influence of stage and movie stars.

* * *

Elizabeth Hawes describes her creations as "anatomical"—meaning that she designs them about the woman's figure, adhering to simple, geometric lines. The design of a gown is often decided for this clever young American by the design of the fabric. Besides meeting the requirements of her own smart clientele she designs for a large wholesale house.

In appearance she is petite and brunette. She is a veritable dynamo of activity and is unafraid of spectacular experimentation. In proof of this she set the tongues of two nations wagging several years ago when she had the courage and audacity to take her collection of American-made clothes to Paris for a preview before showing them to New York. Needless to say France gave her a frigid reception, and the press was conspicuous by its absence. Nevertheless, it was a sincere gesture of protest on the part of Hawes, and her subsequent American previews

(Continued on page 13)

George Platt Lynes, New York

MURIEL KING LOOKING A QUEEN

The Cape of White Vulture Feathers Gives to This Lovely Evening Gown a Dramatic Effect Characteristic of Miss King's Designs. The Dress Itself, of White Alpaca, Is Extremely Simple With a Petal-Like Arrangement at the Top.

turned she was given no chance to "sell hats" but was sent to the workshop where, for long weary hours, she glued hat frames and sewed in linings, until her nails were broken and her fingers often bleeding.

* * *

All this was 22 years ago.

Through those 22 years Peggy Hoyt has worked with unflagging courage to win respect for the American designer equal to that accorded the French couturier. Even in her independent beginning in her own first small shop she did not depend on Paris or any other market for her ideas. She has always been a creator and never a copyist.

When she started her own first little hat shop in New York with a few hundred dollars (supplied by her sympa-

Marko Can Cook in Many Languages

As Chef of the International House, University of Chicago, He Feeds Students of 47 Nationalities From His 'Melting Pot of the Menus'

By Dorothea Kahn

WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN of 47 different nationalities coming for dinner, what should a hostess serve to please them all?

This is the daily problem of the managers of International House, foreign student home near the University of Chicago, and with the aid of Mr. Marko Yerkovitch, lithe, artistic son of central Europe, they have a daily answer.

Marko, Yugoslav chef of the House, has developed an international cuisine. His repertory includes at least five of the favorite national dishes of each of the countries represented, he estimates. So whether a person comes from the land of sukiyaki or of curry, of wiener schnitzel or of tortillas, Marko can upon occasion surprise him with a dish that "tastes like home." And to do this is his delight and pride.

Indeed, Marko feels he has a rare opportunity in his position as chef of the Chicago house. He is consciously aiming to develop an international language of the kitchen. "Melting Pot of the Menus" is his own phrase for describing his objective. And what better place than Chicago, Ill., to do this, he asks?

Trained in the best hotels of Europe, and experienced also in large American hotels of the Far West, Marko nevertheless learns eagerly from the boys and girls of many countries and different parts of the United States who live in the Chicago house. "The students are very nice, they tell you their favorite recipes," says Marko. Then they help him further with critical judgments upon the dishes after he makes them. In this way he contrives to get the proper native "accent" in his cooking.

The students, he said, take an interest in one another's national dishes. The American students living in the House especially appear to enjoy the cooking of other lands.

A dish that seems to have a universal appeal is Marko's version of egg foo yung, which he learned from the Chinese. It appears often on the menus of International House. Here is his recipe:

Egg Foo Yung

To five eggs add
1 tablespoon chopped onions (raw)
½ cup cooked meat or chicken cut in fine strips (left-overs can be used for this purpose)
¼ cup sliced water chestnuts
¼ cup bamboo shoots
1 cup bean sprouts
Soy bean sauce to flavor.

Stir well and cook on a griddle like scrambled eggs. If the mixture is stirred constantly while cooking the eggs will not become tough. Brown before serving.

Koreans like this mixture cooked flat like a pancake; others prefer it folded like an omelet. The Chinese ingredients can usually be obtained in cans in American groceries, but Marko much prefers them fresh.

Now it wouldn't do to give a Chinese recipe without a Japanese one to follow. The best of friends in their American student home, the young people of the two Oriental countries nevertheless have much pride about their respective cuisines. Miss Doris Foresman, who is in charge of the catering department of the House, says she has learned to be very careful to serve Japanese soy bean sauce at Japanese parties, and Chinese soy bean sauce at Chinese parties. She doesn't know just what the difference is, but the patriotic young people of the two countries do, and she is scrupulous about respecting their wishes.

Interviewed in the office of her department at the House, she called Marko in to ask him if he wouldn't give his recipe for Japanese tempura. It's one of those comparatively simple things that anyone interested can make in the home, she pointed out. Marko, in his immaculate white cap and apron, reflected a moment and then gave this formula:

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Here Representatives of More Than Twoscore Nationalities Studying at This Great Educational Center on the Midway Meet to Play and Work—and Dine.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DINNER?
Marko Yerkovitch, Chef of International House, Is Discussing the Day's Menu With Miss Doris Foresman, Head of the Catering Department.

. . . AND NOW SOME RICE!
The Bowls on the Shelf Will Presently Contain a Chinese "Dish," Which Marko Yerkovitch (at the Left) Is Here Shown Preparing.

Tempura

Clean uncooked fresh shrimp by removing outer shell but leave tail to use as a handle.

Dip each shrimp first in flour, then in beaten egg. Fry in deep fat, preferably olive oil, until a delicate brown. Serve with Japanese soy bean sauce and rice. No seasoning is needed in the cooking as the sauce supplies it.

Of course Marko particularly enjoys making Yugoslav dishes, for these are his own. Mr. Reed Whipple, business manager of International House, is enthusiastic about Marko's native dishes, and he tells with considerable pride how the Yugoslav consul in Chicago was so pleased to eat one of them at International House that after the repast he saluted Marko with a kiss on each cheek.

This is the dish that so delighted the consul:

Strmica Soup

(This recipe will serve from 25 to 30 people, and makes a complete meal)

Five dozen clams in the shell. Wash thoroughly, a dozen times if necessary, to remove all sand. Do not open shell, but rub each with garlic. Place in bottom of pot in which clams are to be boiled a bouquet composed of one pound of celery, a bunch of parsley and one bay leaf. Put in clams, cover with cold water and let come to a boil. When water has reached the boiling point, add two pounds of well-washed rice and boil rapidly for not more than 10 minutes. Add one-half pound finely chopped parsley, mix, cover tightly and let stand without cooking for 10 or 15 minutes. The shells will open of themselves.

This must be served immediately so that the rice does not become mushy. If a richer soup is desired, add a half pound of butter just before serving.

Like all good cooks, Marko likes to use butter rather freely. This may seem extravagant, yet when it comes to economy, Marko knows some tricks, too. For one thing, he was astonished, when he came to this country, to find that cooks pulled the green leaves away from the cauliflower and threw them into the garbage.

"These leaves are the best part," he said. So in the kitchen of International House the leaves of the cauliflower are utilized. The dark green part is cut away from the firm light green center and the latter is cut into half-inch pieces and boiled in slightly salted water for six minutes. These bits are added to the cooked cauliflower just before the sauce is poured over it. Marko says cauliflower can be made to serve twice as many people if these parts are used.

"Is there any one really international dish?" Marko was asked. He couldn't think of anything that would be found in every country, he said, but on the other hand, many dishes which are supposed to be national are found with slight variations in other lands. Take "hamburger on a bun," which is the favorite snack of American young people. In Serbia, boys and girls enjoy *chovapchich*, and what is it but just a Serbian version of the same thing. The only difference is that the ground beef is shaped in the form of a small sausage instead of into a patty, and it is rolled in finely chopped raw onions when taken from the fire, while the American inserts a slice of raw onion in his sandwich.

American cooking shows strong European influence, Marko says. Yet there are some native dishes which he finds quite original, such as baked Virginia ham and roast turkey with cranberry sauce. A salad from his lengthy kitchen library is named in honor of the House:

International Salad

Prepare equal parts of the following meat and vegetables:
Chicken cut in fine strips, both white and dark meat
Bean sprouts
Water chestnuts sliced
Bamboo shoots
Celery cut in strips
Shredded cabbage
Raw spinach shredded
Hearts of lettuce

Prepare a dressing of olive oil seasoned to taste with lemon sliced very thin, or squeezed if preferred, dry mustard, salt and white pepper. Grate in a little nutmeg but remember you are not making a nutmeg salad. Rub the salad bowl with garlic. Put cut chicken in bowl and let stand in dressing for about ten minutes. Then add other ingredients, mix lightly, and arrange on spinach leaves. Place sliced hard-boiled eggs and tomatoes on top. Serve immediately.

From this recipe it can be seen that Marko himself is submitting to the international influence of the House. For the Oriental touch is evident in the use of bamboo shoots, water chestnuts and bean sprouts, and where but in America would a chef dare to mix these vegetables with raw spinach?

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Mea Culpa

IF YOU WANT to know your shortcomings, write a piece for the paper. . . Do not expect a flood of mail complimenting you. . . If your readers like the piece, they may tell others; if not, they'll tell you. . . If you make a mistake, you'll hear of it. . . This odd habit of readers provides that royal road to learning which was sought so long and so vainly. . . It explains why newspaper men know so much.

If the reporter's sources of information were always as accurate as the accounts of his correspondents after the event, he would perhaps never make a mistake. . . He may know nearly everything, but hardly quite everything. . . Hence he often has to call on bystanders of more or less innocence for his facts. . . When the facts are incorrectly given, his better informed readers say next day, "Oh, well, what can you expect from the newspapers?" ♪ ♪ ♪

Two readers have taken us to task for inaccuracies in our report (Sept. 7) of the activities of the Rev. John Antle, whom we described, on information and belief, as an Englishman who had recently come to British Columbia. . . Mr. Thomas Connor of New Westminster, B. C., informs us that "Mr. Antle has been many years a British Columbian, as a regular clergyman of a Vancouver church; then his career as skipper (certified captain of coastal waters) of the British Columbian mission boat must be twenty years, by our knowing in this home. The new boat and its journey from builders in Britain to Vancouver was quite correctly reported in the columns of the Monitor" . . . . . So if we had read our own paper instead of relying on hearsay evidence, we should not have been caught out.

Miss Dora Dibney of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix writes that our information "is quite incorrect. Mr. Antle, the superintendent of the Columbia Coast Mission, run under the auspices of the Church of England, was born in Newfoundland. At 12 years of age, he could 'box the compass' and sail a Newfoundland yawl out of the sight of his captain-father. . . . He went to British Columbia as a young man and was rector of Trinity Church in Vancouver for six years" . . Well, if that is Mr. Antle's record, all we can say is that we never before heard a Newfoundlander speak like an Englishman. ♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Edwin Meredith of Smiths Falls, Ont., is the first correspondent we have heard from who shared our own ignorance of the peculiar habits of railway roadmasters . . . He was much relieved, he writes, to see the explanation of our Mystery Man's behavior.

Mr. Meredith also welcomes us "into the band of the wielders of the straight blade. I must admit that your de luxe tendencies inclined to soften our respect for you, but when you came out boldly and proclaimed to the world that you were a wielder of the straight blade, it brought you back into the fold.

"Our bathroom cupboard is the graveyard for every kind of patented safety razor and blade and hone and strop. Every device known to the inventor has been given a chance over my face—but with no beneficial results. Finally I resurrected the straight blade that I had in the army, a relic—I got out the old strop and lo and behold, I got a shave. I will admit I need hot towels, very hot, and I need paper to stop up the wounds; but I get a close shave.

"I discarded the straight blade during the war when I had to shave daily in the trenches on a cup of water. From then on I seemed set against the good old trusty. I sort of envy you your proficiency when you say you can manage it aboard the rocking Pullman."

We are grateful for this letter. . . Next time we are sneered at as a mollycoddle and a bookworm, we shall demand of our tormentor: "What do you shave with—a safety razor or a real man's blade?"

Photographs of the Year

Modern Photography, 1934-5, edited by C. Geoffrey Holme. London and New York: The Studio Publications. Cloth, $3.50; paper, $2.50.

IN THIS LATEST studio annual of camera art, slight alterations have been made to reduce the price. The photogravure illustrations retain the former standard of quality, and in the reprints—there are nearly 100—we may see the latest achievements in camera studies. The new volume has an excellent essay on the new photography by Mr. Ansell Adams, which clarifies certain issues that have bewildered us concerning the aims and limitations of photography.

Mr. Adams traces briefly the stages of growth from the time of the camera obscura to the present day. Since the time when the first permanent print was made, photography has progressed, first in the direction of the pictorial, where it imitated other art forms and gave way to the prevailing sentimentality. For the time photography was secondary. Later it took pioneers like Stieglitz to conduct the art back to its own domain. Photography was found to have individualizing qualities, and to be capable of maintaining its own ground and revealing beauty based on its intrinsic characteristics. For some, another art had emerged.

The recent stage in development is called the "Photographic Renaissance." The camera man tries to capture his subject in terms of photographic expression, clarity, tonal value, texture. The result is conditioned by the properties of the camera, the lens, the printing and, besides, the calculations of the photographer concerning light, arrangement and relation of masses.

There is a list of photographers who have sent some informal biographical notes. A technical essay completes the text. The photographs are a noteworthy selection, exhibiting the range of the camera, and the degrees of discrimination in selection of material.

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A Cousinly Biography

My Cousin, F. Marion Crawford, by Maud Howe Elliott. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MRS. ELLIOTT'S book not only gives a vigorous picture of the author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Saracinesca," "In the Palace of the King" and other once popular works, but also furnishes many intimate glimpses of the kindred Mrs. Elliott and Crawford owned in common. She is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, he was the son of Mrs. Howe's sister Louisa, whose first husband was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor.

MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT

As a family the Wards, their relatives and their connections by marriage were gifted, fluent, able to draw about them a large circle of interesting and distinguished friends, and at the same time to envelop each member of their own clan in an atmosphere of domestic love and public glory. Jokingly, but with reason, they called themselves a mutual admiration society, and since they were easy letter-writers they expressed their praise and affection in many epistles which were sent the round of the family. Excerpts from some of these letters form a large part of Mrs. Elliott's volume.

Frank Marion Crawford had his share of family adulation, and also a considerable measure of family solicitude. This darling of the gods, superlatively handsome and charming in manner, reared in the elegant inner circle of the American colony at Rome, possessor of a good singing voice, proficient in several languages, took his time about finding himself. After a desultory education, he tried editing a newspaper in India, studied for grand opera, worked as a literary critic in New York. He might have lived contentedly as a gentleman of leisure had not his mother lost much of her fortune, and had not the American members of the family insisted that he do something. At 28 he wrote his first novel.

Mrs. Elliott recalls her cousin in two distinct manifestations—a golden youth, an iron man. His first successes filled him with pride and joy, but later a craving for wealth, or rather for what wealth would allow him to do, gave him no peace or rest. As his living expenses mounted and his maintenance of Villa Crawford at Sorrento grew ever more princely, he held himself rigidly to his 5000 words a day, a book a year.

Crawford's novels in a particularly intimate way are the fruit of all he had done and seen. "To know the story of his life you must read his books," Mrs. Elliott says. There was something of himself in each of his heroes. He used the places he knew for background—America, Italy, Spain, India, Turkey. He worked at a dozen handicrafts, and wrote about them all. It was popular demand that made him return to Italian scenes after attempting to create an American saga out of the fortunes of the Lauderdale family.

Crawford's doting mother, his tempestuous father whom he probably could not remember, his generous, spectacular Uncle Sam, his Aunt Julia whom the family in warmest affection called the Old Bird, his brother, his sisters and cousins, the charming ladies who gave him the appreciation he required, his beautiful wife, Bessie Berdan, and the artists, musicians, writers, publishers, statesmen, and philanthropists whom they knew, give, as they appear, amplitude and variety to this biography of a cousin.

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In the October ATLANTIC: William Henry Chamberlin on Soviet Russia's northern armed outpost—Carl Friedrich on This Progressive Education—Francis B. Sayre on The Years of His Life by Woodrow Wilson (unpublished letters of Wilson, Ellen A. Axson and Edith Bolling Galt)—Albert T. Clay on The Original Language of the Gospels.

Coming: Youth and Revolution, by Viscount Snowden—The Decline of Self-Reliance, by Herbert N. Casson—The Satisfaction of Ability, by Burton Rascoe—Farewell to Russia, by William Henry Chamberlin.

Clear Pictures of Poor Subjects

The Wolves, by Guy Mazeline. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE GONCOURT PRIZE was awarded in 1932 to this novel by Guy Mazeline, a native of Havre. In the course of its 775 pages the reader gradually, almost against his will, finds in himself a growing respect for the achievement of the author, an achievement done with small grace but with a patient accumulation of realistic details which produce by sheer weight the desired effect.

M. Mazeline has undertaken to depict a man's downfall, deliberately planned and executed by the man's mother. In slight palliation of this unlovely theme it should be said that the primary cause of downfall was in the man's own character. Maximilian Jobourg was the son of a self-made steamship magnate and a doting mother. He had means and education, and a fundamental disposition to laziness. His mother, in anger and jealousy on account of his marriage, determined to bring him back to her at any cost. To this end she planned his financial ruin and encouraged the extravagance and willfulness of his children. Old Virginie Jobourg was the arch-wolf in this album of "wolves."

Other wolves were Jobourg's son-in-law, Georges Peige, and a triumvirate of malicious gossipers in the city. In Jobourg's own estimation his wife and children were also classed as wolves, in that they seemed to him to accomplish their own purposes at the expense of his comfort and security. In his gradual collapse they tried to salvage what they could for themselves, and their efforts drove him to further desperation. The one pleasure he had, the society of an illegitimate daughter, made his affairs all the more complicated and was a short-lived joy.

The long tale follows the fortunes of each of Jobourg's children and the effect upon them of their father's character. Among the many scenes of discord and the few of cheerful domestic life in the contrasted family of Durbans, there is hardly one that displays any exercise of the finer qualities unless it be such go-by-the-ground virtues as prudence, industry and good temper. This may be good photography, but the subjects are unattractive and uninteresting.

In all the large company there is only one person for whose fate we can feel any real concern. That is Didier, the trustworthy and somewhat idealistic eldest son. Though it is by no means necessary that the reader should approve of characters created by an author or agree with them, it is artistically imperative that sympathy should be aroused with some of them. M. Mazeline's failure in this respect seems a real defect.

In spite of this, the book has claims to serious attention. Its strength lies in its apparently authentic account of life among the merchants and sea captains of Havre and their families, and its descriptions of the waterfront. It lies, too, in that impression of reality that is attained by the author's patient, dry reporting of details. Without luminosity or distinction—at least as it comes to us in translation—the treatment of the subject makes us say, "There are such people." The author has accomplished his purpose. We may not think it worth so much effort, but his is the right to choose.

A Lonely Lady

The Lonely Lady of Dulwich, by Maurice Baring. London: Heinemann. 5/- net. New York: Knopf. $2.

MR. BARING, without delving into psychological complexities, cleverly manages to present an exquisite character study of his Lonely Lady. The book is well worth reading both as a story and for the nicety of its technique. One receives double pleasure discovering how the story will develop and perceiving the fine and delicate machinery of the book. The story ticks time away and unwinds as smoothly and rhythmically as a watch, compressing a lifetime into a small compass.

A master of elimination, Mr. Baring is by no means superficial. He avoids certain controversial possibilities with diplomacy, gracefully skating over thin ice. He shows his Lonely Lady innocently sewing the seeds of her own undoing. For fundamentally in the end it is neither fate nor circumstance that bring about her tragedy, but her lifelong inability to judge character and the pathetic fact that she mis-times the moment to give rein to an active and generous impulse involving self-sacrifice. She is so docile, submissive and Victorian a wife for so long that the episode of her self-betrayal is all the more unexpected and poignant. But one is convinced of its inevitability.

Mr. Baring's admirers can scarcely fail to appreciate this delightful study, and for those unfamiliar with his work no better introduction could be made.

Three Books on the Bible

The Story of the Old Testament, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago University Press. $1.

How to Understand Your Bible Better, by Harriet-Louise H. Patterson. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.

The Ethical Teachings of Paul, by Mary E. Andrews. University of North Carolina Press. $2.

FORERUNNERS OF THE FLOOD of books on religion and ethics which mark the advent of autumn, these three volumes are all readable, and all have important messages for the keen student of the Bible and its characters.

Professor Goodspeed undertakes to deal with many of the dramatic situations in the Old Testament from the standpoint of their historical settings and sequence, rather than in their usual order. The Old Testament, viewed in its familiar order, is historically not easy of comprehension. Professor Goodspeed clears up many of these difficult problems through giving them their proper historical setting, then stripping them of something of the mystical and grotesque elements which are familiar to us.

* * *

A good example is his treatment of the story of Jonah. The book of Jonah, he points out, was written around the life of a son of Amittar, a Galilean prophet of the eighth century, B. C. Four hundred years later, Jonah was made by a skilled dramatist the hero of an allegory which had for its purpose the teaching that God's love for humanity was not confined to the Jewish race, the chosen people alone, but included all mankind, even the inhabitants of the wicked city of Nineveh. Jonah, a stanch believer that God had chosen the Jewish people alone for His special favor, is made through many tribulations to understand at last that God's love embraces all humanity.

In like manner the author deals with the various books of the Old Testament from Amos to Ecclesiastes in their historical order. None can doubt the value of this clearing up of what have been perplexing inconsistencies in many situations of the Old Testament. It is a handy little volume that the Bible student will find both readable and profitable.

* * *

In another useful little volume, "How to Understand Your Bible Better," the author undertakes to stimulate greater interest in the "Book of Books" by emphasizing its literary merit, on the ground that such understanding, coupled with greater historical knowledge, will lead to an enhanced love for the spiritual inspiration of its pages. In an illuminating chapter on the Twenty-third Psalm she explains the imagery and symbolism so beautifully woven into these precious lines. The part the shepherd played in the lives of the Hebrew people is skillfully and appealingly depicted. This is followed by an analysis of Paul's letters, and a review of the significance of the lives of Abraham, Moses, Isaiah and Paul.

An important chapter entitled "The Bible Speaks" deals with the practical uses of the Bible as applied to art, music and literature. The author's keen appreciation of the spiritual messages of the Scriptures, and their value when understandingly applied to human lives, makes this a valuable little book, especially for the newcomer to the sacred pages.

* * *

In "The Ethical Teachings of Paul," Mary E. Andrews, assistant professor of religion in Goucher College, breaks away from the regular path of the biographies of the Great Apostle and deals with the human side of Paul, his behavior rather than his doctrines. This new line of approach makes interesting reading for the student of Paul's life. After all, it is not so much what one proclaims as his doctrine as the effect of his convictions on his daily life that is of the greatest value; and Paul's approach to the problems of that day, individual and collective, makes an appealing subject.

The author has delved deep into the German Pauline literature, and draws many of her conclusions from that source. She agrees with Dr. Leitzmann that the beautiful verses 4-7 of the thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians are "the most brilliant piece of evidence for the justification of the world-historical significance of the Apostle Paul because it gives the deepest glimpse into the essence of his religion." She prefers the modern version of these passages which substitutes "love" for "charity," as the King James Version presents it. Paul is seen in these verses as rising to his greatest ethical height—and here Paul most clearly indicates his grasp of the essence of Jesus' teaching.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Hill's Boswell Revised

Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by G. B. Hill; revised by L. F. Powell. New York: Oxford University Press. $28.

IT IS ALMOST half a century since Dr. Birkbeck Hill published the edition of Boswell's "Life" which immediately superseded all others in value and has remained the best through the intervening years. For some time now it has been out of print, and the present revised edition makes available once more the fruits of Dr. Hill's scholarship, supplemented by the discoveries and achievements of 50 years' research. These four volumes, which contain the whole "Life," are complete in themselves, but two more volumes containing Boswell's "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," Johnson's diary of his tour in Wales, and the Index to the whole work are to appear.

The edition represents 12 years of assiduous and unrelenting labor on the part of Mr. L. F. Powell, the present editor. Typical of the thoroughness with which he has pursued his task is his identification of 100 more of the 360 anonymous references that Boswell makes, using such veiled terms as "one of the company," "a gentleman present," "an eminent literary character," "a noble lord," etc.

The most delicious of these ambiguous references are those in which Boswell was concealing his own identity, as Dr. Hill conjectured he was doing in the case of the gentleman who once caused Johnson to explode, "I will not be put to the *question*. . . . I will not be baited with *what*, and *why*; what is this? what is that? why is a cow's tail long? why is a fox's tail bushy?" and whose alarmed excuse that the Doctor was so good that he ventured thus to trouble him provoked the overwhelming retort, "Sir, my being so *good* is no reason why you should be so *ill*." Mr. Powell confirms Dr. Hill's conjecture by reference to a delightful scrap of dialogue recorded by Mrs. Piozzi in her copy of the "Life": "I have been put so to the Question by Bozzy this Morning, said Dr. Johnson on one day, that I am now panting for Breath." "What sort of Questions I wonder." "Why one question was, Pray, Sir, can you tell why an Apple is round and a Pear pointed? Would not such Talk make a Man hang himself?"

Many of the notes added in this edition deal with recondite points of no interest whatever to any but a very, very small group of scholars. However, all good Johnsonians and Boswellians will want to own it for its wealth of valuable information and for the correctness of its text, which has been established by Mr. Powell with greater care than by any previous editors. One of the new Appendixes, on the portraits of Johnson, contains the best iconography to date, and all the Appendixes have been considerably augmented. All in all, this is a very handsome, laborious and important contribution to scholarship.

R. P.

Macmillan is the American publisher of the symposium, "The Great Design," the English edition of which (Duckworth) was noticed in these columns on Aug. 22.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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China's Forgotten Millions

(Continued from Page 5)

genious by necessity. Some of them are drawn away to port cities and into great whirring factories. The industrial revolution gnaws at the outer edges of China, but scores of millions go their way without knowing when its penetrating influence indirectly touches their lives.

Who is remembering the millions, so numerous that like grains of rice on the threshing floor their individual identity is easily forgotten? Among Chinese themselves, circles of remembrance rotate around the family. Within that reverenced union the individual finds support to a degree not always equaled in other countries.

One family of farmers may and does, to the horror of Occidentals, permit a neighboring family to starve without extending aid from its own surplus of food. Yet within the family individual members are fed. China's remarkable resistance to inroads of drought, flood and recurrent civil warfare is largely explained by its closely knit family system. The same institution acts as a shock absorber against social effects of unemployment in the absence of adequate public relief agencies.

From government the millions have learned to expect little. To it they must give much. War lords remember them chiefly for silver that may flow from their cloth money belts, and for sons to be snatched into armies. Taxes in some provinces have been levied and collected decades in advance. Public works and public relief, described by Marco Polo as flourishing in the thirteenth century, remain in decadence despite recent efforts of the Nanking Government to rebuild them.

It is chiefly from outside China that men and women have come to remember the millions and work for amelioration of their lot. Giving due weight to criticisms of missionary effort, it is none the less evident that unselfish social service has often been performed by it.

Social and educational foundations drawing funds from abroad continue activities increasingly shared in by Chinese. An outstanding example is the Rockefeller Foundation, with headquarters at Peiping. It is aiding, among other things, the Mass Education Movement of Dr. James Yen with its model village at Ting Hsien in Hopei Province. The League of Nations likewise has launched an extensive program of technical cooperation with the National Economic Council at Nanking. Better communications, sanitation, flood control and education cannot but benefit the millions.

Certainly in an age of unprecedented social consciousness, whatever affects the welfare of roughly a sixth of the world's population demands consideration. So China's forgotten millions are coming into remembrance.

. . Fashion

(Continued from Page 9)

have been treated with considerable blare of trumpets.

The creative genius of Hawes is finding expression in the rhythm of modern youth. Without a question she has "arrived," and possesses that imaginative quality which is destined to carry her far.

* * *

A still newer comer to the arena of original design in America is a girl whose dramatic instinct—as expressed in clothes—created something of a sensation when, just a year ago, B. Altman sent out invitations to the New York press for a preview of her collection, designed for and shown exclusively by that shop.

This young American is Muriel King, who also has large personal clientele to which she caters through her own shop. She is a western girl, hailing from Seattle, and educated at the University of Washington.

As a little girl Miss King's creative instinct found expression in whole families of paper dolls. When her father passed away and she faced the necessity of earning her living, she came to New York to study drawing, and was for 10 years a fashion artist before she became a designer.

The dramatic flavor to her clothes had its inception in an association with Maurice Browne, in his Little Theater in Seattle. Miss King designed the sets and costumes for his productions. When she came to New York she was fortressed with letters of introduction from Browne to all sorts of famous people.

"But I was too scared to present a single one of them," she confessed to me.

"Instead I got a job with an advertising agency where I lasted just two weeks. During that period my only work was to passepartout a picture of my boss's cat. My next job was with a man who sold the cheap costumes I designed for him to burlesque and vaudeville people. He used to ride around in a black and white car just by way of being spectacular," Miss King laughingly recited her early New York experiences.

Throughout her 10 years as a fashion artist Miss King went often to Paris, and—like Hawes—came home each time more determined than ever to copy nobody. Like Hawes, she also loves fabrics, color and design. She finds each customer an individual and fascinating problem. She is regal in appearance and almost invariably wears sports clothes. Unlike Elizabeth Hawes, this young westerner concedes the American woman a wellnigh perfect style sense. She declares her not only the best dressed woman in the world, but the most intelligent and understanding. Miss King is also confident that Mrs. and Miss America have thoroughly awakened to the fact that the American designer recognizes their requirements and can do more for them than the French or anybody else.

Another Holbein?

A small portrait, twin to one in the Basel gallery, and ascribed by art experts to Hans Holbein, sixteenth century Flemish painter, has come to light in the collection of Mr. G. Pretyman of Ipswich, Eng. It has been identified as Holbein's work because of the curious circumstance that it is painted on the lid of a boxwood box, 4½ inches in diameter. Before he left England in 1528, Holbein painted a portrait of the Renaissance scholar, Erasmus, on the bottom of a boxwood box, and it is conjectured that this newly discovered portrait was painted on the other end of the same box.

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Letters

Disarmament in the Air . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with interest the article by Mr. Louis Joxe in your publication of July 11. Naturally your paper would welcome every effort tending to bring about peaceful conditions in the world and it has favored disarmament since its inception. The article referred to, however, does not appear to me to offer the "Key to Disarmament in the Air." It would be absolutely futile to expect disarmament in the air merely from the international ownership of commercial aviation.

In order to obtain a clear conception of the question of "Disarmament in the Air," it is necessary to consider this in connection with the plan of world disarmament as a whole. The fifteen years' concentrated effort in this direction is not at all encouraging and at the moment the disarmament discussions have been diverted to the question of "security" and have caused a number of nations to increase armaments on land, on water and in the air. Fifteen years ago we considered disarmament to be the best security to all. The League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference have failed completely to convince the world of this, in particular, France. This country more than any other has persistently prevented disarmament becoming effective. It is the only country in the world protected by an impenetrable armor of underground fortifications for its own security and it is equipped with armaments, most up to date, for attack on land, on the sea and in the air, which are added to yearly.

What is the sense of carrying on endless discussions about disarmament, if the nation which has for years been dictating armaments policy is acting continually in direct contravention of its own proclaimed desires for peace?

And now we have the almost ludicrous deliberations dealing with disarmament in the air. France, as Mr. Joxe shows in the article referred to, insists that "commercial airplanes" must first of all be controlled internationally. After all that has gone before at the Disarmament Conference, is there any sane person anywhere who believes that France even considers the possibility of disarming in the air, any more than on land or on sea or under the sea? For years the world has experienced over and over again, how ingenious French politicians have thrown a bone to fight over, whenever there seemed the slightest chance of the Conference drifting into an attitude threatening actual measures of disarmament on ever so small a scale. Such a "bone" is the internationalization of commercial airplanes, nothing more. France never contemplated disarmament and as long as the present attitude prevails in that country, any discussions of disarmament are useless. France is the most powerfully armed nation in the world at present, it believes in the might of force instead of mind, and as none of the larger nations dares to oppose her, the position will remain as it is. The world will not progress on the road of internationally guaranteed peace until it begins to realize that the safety of a nation is governed by its mind.

The "key" to disarmament under present conditions lies in my opinion rather in the direction of first of all placing the whole of the armament industry under international control. The enormous profits made by these concerns have, however, given them such an amount of influence in governments and in the press, that it will require other than present-day democratic government authority to oust them from their positions, which in due course will demand again the lifeblood of millions of young men and the happiness of nations.

As much as I appreciate your paper's brave efforts all these years in fighting materialism, I am sorry to say that this very question of disarmament shows clearly how little following your example has found as yet. I earnestly hope that your efforts will prevail, but I do not think this purpose can be served by withholding such actual facts as above detailed from discussion.

KARL JOOSTEN.
Leipsig, Germany.

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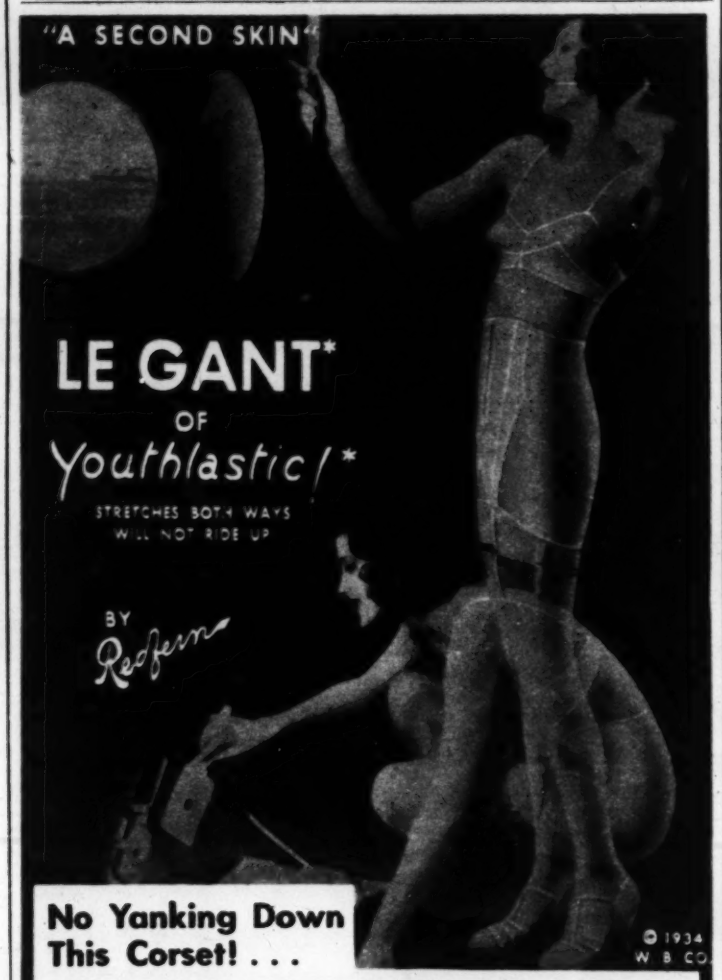

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Today's Contributors . . .

HAROLD BUTLER has been prominent in the International Labor Organization ever since it came into existence. He was secretary-general of the International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919, became deputy director of the International Labor Office the following year, and in 1932 succeeded Albert Thomas as director. He is the author of "Industrial Relations in the United States" and "Unemployment Problems in the United States." British by nationality, his experience has made him a world authority on labor problems.

HUBERT GRIFFITH is widely known in England as a playwright, and as dramatic critic for the Evening Standard, the Observer and the Manchester Guardian. H. G. Wells' autobiography is being published in the United States this month.

ROLAND HALL SHARP, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, recently visited the Far East to gather material for his thesis on "Nonrecognition as a Legal Obligation," which won him the degree of *Docteur des Sciences Politiques* from the University of Geneva and Graduate Institute of International Studies.

HUGH C. JENKINS, who wrote about the New Zealand Maoris in the Magazine Section for July 11, today describes two examples of the strange fauna to be found in the Antipodes.

The OLD SOLDIER carries on with his series of articles on current questions. He has dealt with war (May 23), patriotism (Aug. 1) and war debts (Sept. 19).

JULIA CHANDLER contributes special articles and fiction to leading magazines, and also writes for the theater.

DOROTHEA KAHN is a member of the Monitor's Chicago staff.

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Pres.

Manhattan's Foreign Students

NEW YORK is the distributing funnel for more than 75 per cent of the foreign students enrolled in the United States. Virtually all the students from Europe pass through New York, and many from the Pacific countries come to New York before heading for eastern colleges.

Because New York is in itself so cosmopolitan, the foreign student here feels more at home than in any other American city. If he is from China, he can get Chinese food; if from India, Indian food. He can meet people of his own nationality, and indulge his native tongue. As a rule, however, the foreign student is so immersed in his studies that he seldom calls on his native section in New York. If he does, he is a spectator.

The foreign student in New York attracts less notice than elsewhere. He is not an interrogation mark on the street, the subways, the cafés. This fact both helps and hinders. It helps in that he finds less prejudice, less provincialism, and is thus less addicted to personal shocks and untoward experiences. It hinders in that he gets a wrong impression of American life and civilization. New York is not America, and many of New York's excesses are not typical of the land of Washington and Lincoln.

Outside and extracurricular activities probably dig deeper into the foreign student's time. He is called upon to explain his country's art, to read his noted poets, to sing his native songs before the hundred and one odd groups and forums that are inseparable from New York's intellectual and artistic life. He is heard on the radio, and often lends a hidden hand in amateur stage productions.

Many foreign students come to the United States with much experience at home; some are responsible officers in government, business or the professions. This maturity, in contrast with their predecessors of 10 or 20 years ago, assures a better contribution to world understanding and world friendship through their talks and discussions.

Last year there were 1057 students from abroad registered in New York's institutions of higher learning. These hailed from 65 nations of the world; they spoke virtually every living language and represented all the religions of mankind. They were registered in courses as diverse as dress designing, police administration, and photography.

Photo, H. Armstrong Roberts

WANDERING MINSTREL.
New York Contains Numerous Sons of Italy Like This One, and Attracts Talent From Almost Every Country, Including Many Students of Arts, Crafts and Sciences.

Columbia University draws half the total of foreign students, the majority being engaged in research and working for higher degrees. New York University draws about one-third, and the rest are scattered in the 17 specialized and technical schools of the metropolis. The greatest number live at International House, which is their social headquarters.

Many organizations in New York, devoted to the promotion of international cultural exchange, pay especial need to the foreign students. They are the Institute of International Education, the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, Rockefeller Foundation, International Student Service, the Church Boards of Education, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. They try to help the foreign student feel at home, get him to swap experiences with his American classmates, and thus help toward the building of an international outlook.

A. A. Y.

School on the Air

With the coöperation of government officials, instruction in the English language is now being radiocast twice each week from the government-owned and operated radio station, TGW, Guatemala, according to Mr. R. D. Wells, the U. S. Vice-Consul there.

The instruction is radiocast for one hour during the evening by an American citizen and one hour at noon by a citizen of Great Britain, both of whom live in Guatemala. The periodic lessons are in the local daily newspapers in advance of the radiocast so that listeners may follow it more closely.

There has been an increase in imports of radio equipment during the past several months owing principally to the better development of the short wave receiving sets. Imports of radio equipment from the United States for the first three months of the current year were valued at approximately $15,000 as compared with imports from all sources during the whole of 1933 valued at approximately $30,000. Static interference increases greatly during the rainy season from May to November, during which time long wave reception is all but impossible. This interference is eliminated to a great extent in short wave reception.

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Rumford Biscuit

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
About ¾ cup milk and water

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder; cut or rub in the shortening, until the fat is thoroughly blended with the flour. Then mix to a soft dough with the milk, or milk and water. Mix with a flexible knife and turn on floured board. Roll or pat until ½ inch thick. Cut into biscuits and lay them, not touching each other, on a baking pan. Bake in a quick oven (450°F.) 12-15 min.

Try these Rumford Cookies

⅔ cup butter
1¼ cups granulated sugar
2 eggs
3 cups flour
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ teaspoons salt

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten; then add the mixed and sifted dry ingredients, and vanilla. Roll out thin, on board lightly floured. Cut with any preferred cookie cutter; bake on well oiled pan or sheet, for 15 minutes in moderate (375°F.) oven.

The leavening action of Rumford is guaranteed to take place always in the perfect proportion of two-to-one. That is to say—during the mixing only two-thirds of the leavening power is used. The final one-third does not begin to act till the batter or dough is in the oven heat, and there the leavening action is fully completed.

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